The Weekly Constitution Post.

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AT PARTING.

For a day and a night, Love sang to us, played with us,
Folded us round from the dark and the light:
And our hearts were fulfilled of the music he made with us,
Made with our hearts and our lips while he stayed with us,
Stayed in mid passage his pinions from flight
For a day and a night.

From his foes that kept watch with his wings had he hidden us,
Covered us close from the eyes that would smite,
From the feet that had tracked and the tongues that had chidden us,
Sheltering in shade of the myrtles forbidden us,
Spirit and flesh growing one with delight
For a day and a night.

But his wings will not rest and his feet will not stay for us:
Morning is here in the joy of its might:
With his breath has he sweetened a night and a day for us;
Now let him pass, and the myrtles make way for us;
Love can but last in us here at his height
For a day and a night.

—A. C. Swinburne, in the London Athenæum.

STRANGE BUT TRUE.

The long, shrill whistle of the boatswain's call was heard in every part of the frigate; faintly, perhaps, in just one place—the locker far down below the berth-deck, where the boatswain's yeoman kept account of everything that was used for the ship, and panted, almost in vain, for a mouthful of air. Yet even to him reached the sound of the little silver instrument, and he paused, in common with the rest, to hear what was to follow. The words came soon enough:

"All hands on deck to witness punishment!"

Laying down his pen, the young man came up the long, winding stairs, and appeared on the spar-deck along with the rest of the crew, pale and wan, a livid ghost standing among the living.

Only one man bore any resemblance to him. That was the individual whom the master-at-arms had just escorted from the brig—the place on the gun-deck where prisoners are confined and guarded by a marine, who, with loaded musket, marches backward and forward continually, in front of the men in durance.

This prisoner, just brought upon deck, and the irons taken from his wrists, looked nearly as pale and deathly as the young yeoman from the depths of the frigate. Though he betrayed his feelings in no other manner he carried his head erect, his step was firm, and his well opened eyes were fixed upon the gratings, the worming, the sheathed cat-o'-nine-tails, and all the preparations for torture, without quailing, if not with calm indifference. He was a tall fine-looking man, between thirty and forty years of age, who, it was easy to perceive, only required that the rust and tarpaulin gear of a seaman should be removed from his person, to enable him to compete, in outward appearance, with any officer on board the ship.

But all that availed him nothing. While under the influence of aguadente—the liquor of the country—he had met the commodore on the beach, near Calao, and he had said some things which gave great offense to that gentleman.

He was ordered on board immediateley, and he came off to the ship in the same boat with the commodore. When they got on board the crew were electrified by the violent manner of the commodore, calling for the master-at-arms, and ordering that Lewis should be put in double irons and confined in the brig. The offender, who was by this time partly sobered, took off his hat and tried to apologize; but the commodore would hear nothing. Waiving him aside, the latter cried in the most wrathful tones: "Get out of my sight, you scoundrel; I'll have you tried by a court-martial!"

Every one present knew what that meant. Trial by court-martial meant conviction and terrible punishment. No common sailor ever passed through the ordeal of a court-martial unscathed. The trial was a mere form, it meant that the commodore intended to punish Lewis for insultiug him, and Lews knew that perfectly well.

Still every sailor about to be tried made his defense. He employed somebody to write it for him, and that defense was always read at the trial. On the present occasion, writing a defense was somewhat delicate, if not a perilous matter. For the commodore himself was the aggrieved party, and the commodore was no lawyer. Vested with absolute authority in the squadron, he was not prepared to recognize the fact that the man who had insulted him was entitled to as impartial a trial as if he had only insulted or otherwise injured the black cook.

It so happened also that the young seaman whom Lewis engaged to write his defense had fallen under the eye of the United States Consul at Valparaiso; and when he entered the service at that port the consul had warned the commodore that the captain of the ship from which the young man had been discharged had strongly suspected him of mutinous designs.

"Im not afraid that he'll create a mutiny in my ship," replied the commodore.

With such a prestige as this the young writer of defenses had come on board our frigate.

Such as it was Lewis' defense was read at the time. It took the ground that, at the time the offense was given, Lewis was ashore on liberty, and that during the forty-eight hours accorded him he did not belong to the ship, and was not under the command of the commodore any more than the President of Peru himself. If, therefore, Lewis insulted the commodore during those forty-eight hours, it was not as one of the crew of the frigate, but as a private citizen of Callao.

What then? Must Lewis be punished because he being only a common sailor spoke offensively to one who was socially his superior? Certainly not. Our laws recognized no such difference, and the Declaration of Independence asserts "all men are born equal." Therefore, the defense went on to say, the offense of which Lewis had been guilty was precisely the same as if he had insulted one of his shipmates on shore, common sailor like himself.

The commodore was highly exasperated when the judge advocate read the defense at the trial.

"What's this?" cried he: "the affair began with mutiny—the defense itself is mutiny, and we are to have mutiny from beginning to end, it appears!"

These were the circumstances under which poor Lewis was brought up for punishment. The culprit was immediately placed upon the grating, to which his feet were fastened down, with worming attached to his ankles. His arms were spread out, and his wrists fastened with worming to the rail.

The sentence of the court-martial was read: "one hundred and fifty lashes."

Not only the crew looked in each other's faces, but the junior officers gave a start of surprise. The Doctor looked meaningly at the surgeon. It was evident that he thought their services might be required before this terrible infliction was completed.

The commodore spoke. "Before the boatswain's mates commence their duty said he, "I wish to say a word to those who write defenses for men on trial. In future, they will be held accountable for the sentiments they express in making up those defenses. Let this be a warning to them.

By this time Barrett, the chief boatswain's mate, had drawn his scourge from his sheath, and was engaged in disentangling its tail. Every eye was fixed on the smooth white back of the prisoner, so soon to be one mass of mangled, bleeding flesh.

"Go on, boatswain's mate!" said the captain.

Barret drew back his scourge and was about to strike the first blow when the captain, glancing toward the gangway, on the other side of the frigate, motioned to the petty officer, and he dropped his arm, looking surprised at the unwonted interruption.

A midshipman stepped across the deck, and the crew then perceived the cause of this stay in the proceedings.

A cholar of ordinary appearance had come alongside in his canoe and mounted the deck. As it was contrary to rule to administer punishment in the presence of outsiders, the midshipman, in no pleasant tone, ordered the intruder to make himself scarce.

For answer the cholar fumbled in the folds of his dress, and soon drew out a letter which he handed to the midshipman. The latter looked at the back of the letter, and saw that it was directed to the commodore. It was, of course, given to him at once.

The commodore broke the seal rather impatiently, and commenced reading. He had not read far before he looked up at the prisoner. He read on. He started visibly, and his features betrayed the utmost astonishment.

Every one looked at the commodore, wondering at his agitation, and trying to surmise what that letter contained that the commodore appeared so deeply interested in it.

Having finished reading the letter, the commodore said something to the captain, who gave a start of surprise, and ordered Lewis to be released immediately.

As soon as Lewis had put on his shirt and jacket, the captain took him into the cabin the commodore soon following after.

Of course the officers left upon deck were bursting with curiosity, and they were observed to talk earnestly mong themselves.

After waiting an houf for further developments; the crew saw somebody emerge from the cabin in the dress of a gentleman and as he passed over the side with the captain and took his place in the gig with the latter, it was thought that his features very nearly resembled those of the culprit so recently stretched out at the gangway with a fair prospect of being cut nearly in two by the cat-o'-nine-tails. But secrets come out at last on board ship. The letter so opportunely received by the commodore was from a distinguished lawyer in London, informing the recipient that George Lewis was heir to the title and estates of an English lord—his elder brother having died recently—and that he was legally entitled to an income of £10,000 per annum.

But here arose a question with the chivalrous commodore of the U. S. Squadron. If he had been insulted by a gentleman instead of a common sailor, and, therefore, could not administer corporal punishment, was it not necessary to the preservation of his honor to seek satisfaction in some other way—according to the code, in fact.

This subject was discussed very earnestly by the principal officers of the frigate, and it might have led to something serious had not the young fellow who wrote Lewis's defense written out his opinion on the subject and sent it to the first lieutenant, who showed it to the commodore himself.

He took the ground that as Lewis was a common sailor, subject to martial law, and was under the orders of the commodore, when the offense was given, it was only an insult from a common sailor, and such it would still have been though the sailor were the Prince of Wales himself. And as the commodore had a right to forgive an offense committed by one of the crew, that was the end of the whole matter.

"But I did not forgive him as a common sailor; I forgave him as an English lord," replied the commodore.

"I am glad to hear that you forgave him," said the lieutenant.

The commodore looked puzzled a moment; but that was the last that was said on the subject; and Lewis sailed for England a few days afterward.

GEROME'S LASTEST PICTURE.

[From Belgravia.]

The most illustrious painters of modern times have dwelt upon such themes as the execution of Charles I. and Louis XVI. Mary Queen of Scots, and Lady Jane Grey have been beheaded a hundred times on canvas. Crammer, Latimer and Ridley, John Huss, and Joan of Arc, have been turned at the stake pictorially, and no critic has protested. Mr. E. M. Ward has painted Argyle fast asleep the night before he was executed, and Montrose in the act of ascending the ladder to be hanged. Paul Delaroche has shown us Strafford going to execution; and numbers of celebrated French artists have depicted the murder in the moat at Vincennes of the Duke d'Engbein. Finally, there is that execution of Marshal Ney by Gerome, at which I glanced anon. In the hands of an inferior artist the scene might have been made very vulgar and very repulsive; for the "bravest of the brave" is lying flat on his face, dead, and in the midst of a puddle of blood and snow. The surroundings are squalid. The naked wall of the observatoire with the half effaced inscription, "Vive l'Empereur!" looks unutterably dismal; and the firing party, their gory work over, slinking away with a hang-dog look in their very coat tails and cartonche boxes and gaiters from this political Aceldama. Yet in its every touch this grand work is thoroughly dignified, refined and pathetic.

THE HAY FEVER

Hay fever, if not a malady of the most serious character, is nevertheless an unpleasant one; and, in the interest of those who are liable to it, a discovery which two Continental Professors appear to have made between them cannot be too generally known. The victims of this curious epidemic can never venture into the sunshine or get heated by exercise between about the middle of May and the end of June without an attack of violent freezing, inflammation of the nose, severe headache, and general depression,—in short, all the symptoms of a most distressing cold. Prof. Helmholtz observed that the malady was invariably characterized by the presence of very minute infusoria, not unlike the queer little creatures that we sometimes see in rain-water butts, only much smaller. These he found sticking most tenaciously in the lower cavities and recesses of the nose, and he noticed that at low temperatures they were very sluggish and inactive, but woke up, as it were, when warmed. Here, then, was the secret of the disease; but it was Prof. Binz whose investigation suggested the remedy. He found that infusoria might be poisoned by quinine, and of this fact Helmholtz availed himself in his treatment of hay fever, from which he himself had been a sufferer in the early summer for twenty years. The learned Professor made a very weak solution of sulphate of quinine, and, lying flat on his back with his head down, he poured a little of it into each nostril, and found instant relief. The remedy is a cheap and simple one, and ought to prove very valuable to those whom this queer affection deprives of half the pleasure they find in a country walk at this delightful season of the year.

HOW TO EAT A PEACH.

Everybody knows how to eat a peach, it may be said, and yet everybody may not know the best way. We refer not to the general way this luscious fruit is disposed of on the streets, or at irregular times and places, but the after-dinner eating, in the regular fruit course. The fruit should come to the table whole,—the larger and more perfect in form the better. To eat a peach with the outer skin is too outre for any lady or gentleman. This must be avoided. To peel the peach with a fruit-knife involves the excessive soiling of the hands, and the action of the acid on the delicate nerves at the finger-ends is anything but pleasant,—and then, in distinguished society, it seems vulgar to have the fingers soiled like those of a servant. Many ladies who "love peaches dearly" will forego the pleasure of eating them rather than present so uncouth an appearance before their friends, and especially before those fastidious bachelors who are kept from matrimony because all the ladies they know are so vulgar as to eat. Our method is simply this: Cut the fruit open in the middle, and remove the pit; hold the hemisphere in the left hand,—it will scarcely be soiled,—the outer skin shielding the fingers, and use a spoon, dessert or tea, to scoop out the pulp and juice and carry it to the mouth. You thus escape the disagreeableness and vulgarity of soiled fingers, and that frightful temptation to suck the finger ends, which not all the ladies of our acquaintance are able to resist.

To add a little powdered sugar to the fruit as it reposes in the velvety covering, adds to the exquisite feast the saccarine which, in a cold season like this, it seems to need in order to be palpable to most persons. Follow these simple suggestions and you will find new adjectives or superlatives for the old ones to describe the lusciousness of this great American fruit.

FLORENCE.

SOUTHERN AMUSEMENTS IN IOWA.

The loyal but licentious State of Iowa should not be allowed to go to the dogs, for some of them don't seem to have been reconstructed. The Davenport Democratic tells of one of them that is not: "A hunter's hound," it says, "in a Lee County forest, the other day, struck a trail and followed it presistently, but for a while no one followed. The hound's long continued absence finally led to an investigation. His trail was followed, and about 2 o'clock in the morning his baying betrayed his whereabouts, and, when the party arrived where the hound was, they found—not an otter or a coon, but a darkey treed. The hound had struck his trail, run him down, forced him to take to the tree, and had kept him there from about 10 at night until 2 in the morning. The colored citizens are going to lynch that dog."

WHEN the bill-posters commence posting circus bills in Savannah every negro who has money in bank starts for his book and makes a draw.

[For The Post.]

AN ADIEU.

Adieu! since so early is broken
A bond that was sacred to me;
In sadness the word must be spoken,
When parting forever from thee.

'Tis woman's undying devotion
That breathes forth a last parting word:
'Tis uttered with tender emotion,—
The deep fount of feeling is stirred.

Dost know that earth's poor and its lowly,
In humble seclusion who live,
Affection the purest, most holy,
To all who deserve it can give?

Unskilled in the act of concealing
Emotions which others would hide:
With Nature—its fervor of feeling—
Unshackled by fashion, or pride.

Though wounded, the sensitive spirit
May offer the friendship no more,
The honor, the praise thou dost merit,
It gladly will give, as before.

The gratitude due thee, is given,
Time dims not a thought of the past;
The newly found bond may be riven,
The early affection will last.

Should earth-sorrow ever distress thee,
Thy heart be sore-burdened with care,
The sunlight of Heaven shall bless thee,
While God is the hearer of prayer.

Adieu! since the bond must be broken,
So dear, and so sacred to me;
'Tis mournfully, tenderly spoken,
When parting forever from thee.

Beaver Falls. S. C.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

FALL MILLINERY.

Importations of millinery show many novelties for the bonnets to be worn in the approaching fall and winter. These novelties are, however, in accessories rather than in the shades of the new bonnets. The prevailing shape retains the high prominent front and moderate crown now in vogue, and is worn far back on the head. The only new features are that it is short on the sides, close to the ears, and is always provided with strings. Fronts or brims are also more regularly shaped, projecting upward and outward in scoop shape, or being turned back *en revers* at the top. The face trimming is massed in knots, bows and *touffes* of flowers just above the forehead. The outside trimming does not encircle the crown like a band, but is variously arranged to suit different hats. Sometimes the objective point for trimming is just to the left of the front; on other bonnets it is nearly all on the left side, leaving the right almost bare; while in others everything is clustered low down behind.

Felt and velvet bonnets are imported to the exclusion of nearly all other materials. Light cream color and pale gray felts are most liked, and are handsome enough to wear with dressy costumes; there are also many dark brown, bottle green and blue felts. Colors of the deepest hues prevail among velvet bonnets. Navy blue and brown are most largely represented; some exceedingly stylish bonnets are of dark bottle green; there is also an effort to revive turquoise blue and peacock color.

A great deal of soft ribbon is used in trimming bonnets and for the long strings. These ribbons are about three and a half inches wide, and are closely twilled or else in broad serge twills. Gros grain ribbon is very little used.

The most conspicuous novelty of the season is the ecru cashmere lace with which bonnets are trimmed. This is a fine wool lace made in thread patterns like those of black Chantilly, and of the old-time white thread lace now called Malines. It is made in Normandy. It is of that creamy whiteness that is so effective with dark velvets, and is used in great profusion on the bonnet in rushes, quilling and barbes. The best Parisian milliners use it both on felt and velvet bonnets, and it is said it will be used for trimming costumes also. The designs are made finer than those of the yak and wool guipures now worn. This creamy white lace seems to have entirely superseded black lace, as the latter is not seen on imported hats.

The new ornaments for bonnets are of red gold and silver, and are warranted not to tarnish. They consist of long massive brooches of the gold, with small floriated silver designs upon them, and buckles of various shapes in open filigree silver and gold, and richly chased in mediæval patterns. More prominent than these, however, are the gold and silver galloons, braid and soutache that were introduced late last winter. Jet ornaments are entirely out of fashion.

The fancy for wings, breasts and birds mentioned last week is very evident in the new importations. The merle, or blackbird, seems to be the favorite, and especially the merle bronze, a Brazilian blackbird, which is not black, but has blue and bronze shades on its wings and back. The entire bird is used, and is mounted on wires and springs that permit the head and wings to be moved about in the most natural manner. The homely gray swallow is also stuffed and used for ornament; also heads of spotted pigeons, with their cunning staring eyes; and long mounted pieces are made of the breasts of pigeons, pheasants and peacocks.

Feathers will be most worn on the first autumn bonnets, but French flowers are too nearly perfect to be given up, and will be worn in the winter.

Felt round hats will be very much worn in the autumn, when chip and straw become too light. The shapes are very large toques, worn low down on the forehead; the Montagnard hat, with brim rolled up on one side and down on the other; and the slouch hat, with soft fur-beaver brim, worn far back on the head. The felt toques have soft crowns, much lower than those now worn, and are very much trimmed. Cream, gray and brown felt are most used in round hats. A toque of cream-colored felt has a gilt braid on the edge, and a facing of cream-colored silk. Just in front is a large rosette, made of four loops of dark brown velvet, from beneath which starts a long creamy ostrich plume, winds high up the back, and stops again near the front; a *merle bronze* is perched on the back of the crown as if flying down amidst loops of very wide ribbon. Navy blue velvet, maroon and bottle green are also used to trim gray felts.

Felt bonnets are of exceedingly fine, smooth felt, not bound on the edges. Gray of very pale shades and cream tints are preferred. One of gray, with arching, scooped front, has pale blue velvet puffs above the forehead supporting moss-roses and forget-me-nots. Outside all is gray velvet and silk in long loops, with gray tips curling out from the crown. A second gray felt has a band of gilt galloon and brown velvet in which gilt ornaments are fastened. A third has bottle green velvet bows in front mixed with silver galloon, while around the crown are cock's plumes that hang low on each side. A fourth, trimmed with green velvet and gilt cord, has a bronzed bird on the crown poised with outspread wings as if about to fly upward. All these bonnets have twilled ribbon strings the color of the velvet trimming; they are a yard long and three or four inches wide.

The latest novelty is the Zanzibar bonnet, in imitation of the hat worn by the Sultan of Zanzibar when visiting Paris. The new feature of this is a soft crown of moyen-age brocaded silk in many colors. Thus a black felt hat with fur-beaver trim is trimmed with a brocaded scarf that passes under the brim and over the crown. This scarf shows three mingled colors—gold, scarlet and blue—and there are short ostrich tips of these colors projecting out from the crown on the left side, while a bird flies down the right. Another of these gay Zanzibar hats is a black velvet toque, with the crown covered with a brocaded silk kerchief of mixed scarlet and black. Red and black wings, tips, and a gold clasp also appear on this barbaric head-covering. It is said that turbans will be worn again, trimmed with pigeons' and pheasant's breasts.

CONCH SHELL JEWELRY.

A new material for jewelry is the delicate, roseate-tinted lining of the conch shell, elaborately carved in floral designs, cameos, etc., for necklaces, bracelets, brooches, ear rings, sleeve-buttons, studs, hair-pins, etc. It is as lovely in color as the finest pink coral, and much cheaper, though far from inexpensive. A necklace formed of small flowers strung together, with pendants of alternate acorns and scarbæi, costs $150; one still more elaborate, with dragon's head pendants, is $175; bracelets are $75 each; a Bacchante's head, encircled with grapes and grape leaves, forming a brooch, with ear-rings to match, is $60; and smaller articles are found at corresponding prices. Dress buttons for some time have been made of the same material.—[Harper's Bazar.

WOMEN AT THE BOTTOM OF SOCIETY'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

The London Times says, in an article on English society of to-day: It must always be with pain and delicacy and hesitation that we make any allusion to those who are supposed to be less able to defend themselves and the more under just authority, as well, it must be added, as also most sinned against. But one remark must be made. Even on the most superficial survey of society, whether in the great furnace of the metropolis or in the lesser fires of provincial and rural life, who can shut his eyes to the lamentable fact that the gentler and kinder sex have a very great deal to do with that boundless and ruinous extravagance which introduces all the vices and disables all the virtues, even to decay and extinction? It may be the necessity or duty of some to spend princely fortunes in princely pomp and luxury; if so, they are only to be pitied for the difficulty of doing it gracefully, and redeeming material waste with personal refinement. But in this great town, and each season more than the last, there are thousands and thousands who are manifestly spending far more than their circumstances will allow. For very much of this deep, widespread, and still spreading evil the women are answerable. It is they who dress at a rate far beyond their income; they who insist upon the best houses in the best neighborhood; they who must have equipages for all uses, times and places; they who cannot abate their manifold requirements even when the family increases and nobler cares should take the place of childish things. Of course the men have their besetting sins and their pet extravagances, sometimes very costly; and they have often the still greater fault of not explaining their pecuniary affairs to their wives with manly candor or common business like accuracy. They do not make the wife a confident and fellow-counsellor. But there cannot be a doubt that in a great majority of houses the lady knows quite enough to see, with a very little reflection, that she is driving her husband and family into straitness and embarrassment, with the risk of ruin. People must have very many and very good acres, or very good investments indeed, to be able to spend often the rental of a good estate in a single entertainment, a dressmaker's or an upholsterer's bill, a house at a fashionable watering-place, a prolonged Continental tour, a necklace, or some other toy. Yet women are such creatures of rivalry and display that they cannot help a sort of triumph over those who are less fortunate or less spirited, and so are continually foremost to inflame a pernicious rivalry. What can their husbands do? They submit, perhaps. They sulk, perhaps. They more commonly cast about for ways and means, and, as they hear and learn more, they are more apt to take counsel from despair, and give themselves up to the stream in which they are floating helplessly. They cannot be worse than they are; they may be better. So they speculate—that is, they gamble. They soon find they are victims, and set it down to their simplicity or their scruples. By and by they make the discovery that in such an affair it is better to be at the head than at the tail; better to be on the right side of the wall; better to be in the ring than an outsider. So they press inwards, give and take confidences, and in time are millionaires, or bankrupts and exiles.

[For The Post.]

THE LAST DREAM.

An organist sat in the twilight,
'Mong the shadows, gray and dim,
And the last sunbeam departed
To the sound of a vesper hymn.
The music grew weird and solemn:
And out from the snowy keys
The accents fell, as if to tell
Of God's great mysteries.

Down from the pictured window,
The angels gazed and smiled;
But the master's eyes were closing,
And the notes grew almost wild.
A strange form lingered near him
But paused, as a mystic strain
Was echoed soft, from vaulted loft,
As if born of aspiring pain.

The shadows play like phantoms
Along the frescoed wall;—
The sweet sounds are as anthems,
Which to our spirits call.
And now with a last grand effort
He touches the keys of white,
The saints above, in pictured love,
Look down on a wondrous sight.

The organist sits in a halo
Of beautiful white and gold;
An angel clasps the fingers,
Placed on the organ cold.
And out through the vaulted ceiling
Has died his last amen;
God's mysteries, from those white keys
He sought and found, just then.

He in a dream,—through music,
Had wandered afar to Heaven;
As his earth freed eyes saw paradise,
That last amen was given.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

FARM NOTES.

THE GAPES.

My success in chicken-raising this season I presume has been on an average with that of others, having raised about thirty per cent. of the number of eggs set. My chickens have a good grass range, and I find they are not slow in taking advantage of it, which, with good feed, closely watching their wants and strict attention to cleanliness, gives them the power of daily adding to their weight and size. I keep five varieties—light Brahmas (have bred them for fifteen years), Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorns, Silver-spangled Hamburgs and Sebright bantams. I have lost three chicks with the gapes this season. I tried this experiment: In a brood of fifteen chicks, I made an application of kerosene oil and lard to the head and under the wings of every chick but one, doing this at night, and not allowing the chicks to run out again until the next morning. The one exempted from the application died of the gapes. I am satisfied, as I believe all poultry breeders are, that this disease is caused by lice on the head. The other cases of gapes were where I applied sulphur instead of the mixture of oil and lard.—[Cor. Country Gentlemen.

WARTS ON COWS.

The Canada Farmer recommends the following plan for removing warts from cows teats.

"If the warts have well defined necks, cut them off with scissors and touch the places with lunar caustic (nitrate of silver). Or, if horse hair or silk thread is tied tightly around them, they will fall off in a few days. If without well defined necks, wet them and touch with lunar caustic In a few days cut off the dead, blackened parts and touch again. If the places be sore after the warts are removed moisten the surface with the tincture of aloes and myrrh; and if ulceration sets in, wash them with a solution of sulphate of zinc of the strength of one drachm to a pint of water.

"The presence of warts shows a disorganized state of the system. When the cause of them is removed they will disappear of themselves. They may proceed either from a lack or a redundancy of vital force. Where warts are present in such numbers as our correspondent mentions, it will be best to try to obliterate them a few at a time."

CORN BLADES.

Since the partial loss of our forage crops, such as oats and hay, by the continued wet weather, we would suggest to our farmers the careful stripping and curing of corn blades, such as we used to see when we were a boy, neatly tied in bundles like sheaf oats. There is not a more tender and nutritious dry food for winter, and none more grateful to the horse than nice bright corn blades.—[Live Stock Record.

A CURE FOR WARTS ON HORSES.

Take pure, cold extracted castor oil, and rub the wart well every morning. If the wart is not bleeding or raw, then with a corn-cob and water rub the wart till it is irritated and bleeds a little. Keep this up unremittingly and you can cure any wart you may meet with. It will produce like effect on warts on the human hand. After each application of the oil, the wart turns black.

SOME PUMPKINS.

Mr. Jacob Shaffer, of Economy tp. Banner County, Pa., has a pumpkin vine which has produced forty-six large and well developed pumpkins. We doubt whether any of our farmer readers can match Mr. Shaffer's prolific pumpkin seed. It is of a new variety, one end being yellow and the rest of the fruit green and yellow striped.

A TERRIBLE CASUALTY.

[From the Boston Journal, Aug. 30.]

One of the saddest events which have ever occured in the neighborhood happened on Hayden Rowe street Sunday morning about 11 o'clock. Mrs. Ryan, a widow lady, whose husband died during the war has six children, one of them, a boy named Morris, being sixteen years old. Yesterday morning he caught a cat which he was going to shoot, and taking the cat on one arm and a loaded gun in the other hand, started to go down the stairs to shoot it.

Just as he began descending the stairs a sister, named Mary, fifteen years old, who did not want him to kill the cat, caught him by the shoulder and pulled him back. The gun dropped from his hand, falling on the stairs and sliding down them. On the third step the hammer caught and snapped on the cap, exploding the gun. The muzzle was pointing up the stairs, where the boy and his sister were standing with two other sisters, and the charge, which was of large shot, took deadly effect among them.

The elder sister was struck in the face and instantly killed, her features being fearfully mangled. Another younger sister was struck in the temples and also killed, while other shots took effect in the leg of the boy Morris and the arm of a third sister. Morris was terribly frightened and wounded as he was rushed into the street, crying, "I have killed my sissister!" His cries attracted public attention to the spot, and surgical aid was at once summoned, but the two girls who had been struck in the head were far beyond the reach of help. The wounds of the other two were attended to and they are doing well.

The affair made a great sensation in Hopkinton, but it was plainly accidental, and the remorse and sorrow of the boy, himself badly wounded are keener than the feelings of any one else. It is said that the fatal day was the first Sunday for many years on which the girl Mary has remained at home from church.

A FEMININE WEBB.

The male sex is not to have all the credit for expertness in swimming. Women can swim too. During the last voyage of the steamship Royal Dane, from Copenhagen to Newcastle-on-Tyne, a serious accident occurred to Miss Fry, the stewardess. The sea was rough on Sunday, and, as she was going up some steps to the deck, the boat took a lurch and Miss Fry fell into the sea. The accident caused great commotion on board, and it was expected that she would be drowned before assistance could reach her, the vessel being under full steam at the time. A boat was got out from the steamer as soon as it could be stopped, and was fully manned and pulled back to where Miss Fry was last seen. She was found comfortably floating on her back when the boat reached her, and not much the worse for her immersion. She stated that after she was thrown into the water she pulled her boots off, and swam for some time. She then waited quietly until the boat picked her up. Miss Fry belongs to a famous Tynemouth family of swimmers, and she is considered one of the best female swimmers on the north-east coast of England.

VARIETIES.

IN Baltimore there are from fifteen hundred to two thousand vacant dwelling houses.

THE colored sisters of Jacksonville, Fla., have founded "The Rising Daughters of Sepulchre" Association.

A DIAMOND pin and a lisp are considered all the fortune which any one of the young men at the watering places need.

IT must make a woman feel mean to take poison, write two or three farewell letters, upbraid her husband, and then be saved by a stomach pump.

JOHN GREEN, of Minnesota, has shot three men for calling his sister "stub-nosed," and yet public opinion in that neighborhood is still against her nose.

ALL the scholars of a New Hampshire school are the children of one man. They number fourteen, and the eldest is but eighteen years of age.

A STRONG-MINDED young lady said to her dressmaker, the other day, "If women are ever allowed to vote, what do you suppose will be the fashion for voting dresses?"

IT is the Saginaw Courier which says that "almost any one can start a daily newspaper, but it sometimes keeps a man scratching around pretty lively night and day to keep it going."

THE wooden pavements in Chicago are all rotten or rotting and will at once have to be replaced. It was in Chicago that such pavements became fashionable. The fashion has proved very costly.

A FARMER in Wayne county, Pa., met his death the other day in a terrible manner, He was carting a load of quicklime, when his wagon was accidentally overturned; he was buried underneath the lime and died before assistance could reach him.

THE playful young man in Ohio, who snapped a pair of scirrors the other day too close to a young lady's face, and who now sees that he is bound in honor to make amends with a wedding ring, consoles himself with the reflection that she can never turn up her nose at him, any way.

AT no time in a man's life does he feel so much the need of being self-possessed as when he is seated in his best clothes at a family dinner-party next to the small boy with greasy hands, who has a penchant for gripping the first coat-sleeve in sight when he gets too much molasses on his fingers.

A LITTLE boy wanted to borrow his aunt's dog for a moment, and asked her to let him have a piece of string, so he could lead him. "What are you going to do with him?" said the good lady. The boy hesitated a moment, and then said, "Well, you see, a boy round the corner bet me his dog was a larger dog than yours." "Well," said the aunt, "suppose it turns out that his dog is the larger one?" "Then," said the nephew, "you'll lose your dog."

DURING the recent flood on the Wabash river, Ind., two young men barely escaped death. They were carried away by the water, and were only saved from drowning by clambering up on the limbs of an overturned tree, which had stuck in a narrow channel. Here they clung for a day and a half. When they were taken off they passed the following night in a house where twenty-four families were quartered.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 4 1875.

THE creditors of the Bank of California are willing to take legal tenders at their face for their claims.

THE Bank of California issued no notes, and had paid up capital of $5,000,000 and still it was not happy.

THE Radicals have faint hopes of carrying Massachusetts in 1875. A year ago they counted on 75,000 majority.

MISS IDA LEWIS, the heroine of Newport harbor, has again distinguished herself by rescuing a drowning man.

THE bondholders organs in the East have not much to say about the California crash, but keep pegging away at the Ohio greenbacks.

WAS it because money was so plenty that it caused Stirling, Ahrens & Co., of Baltimore to fail for $2,500,000? Most people think it was lack of money.

JUDGE W. D. KELLEY says all the delegation to the Detroit Greenback Convention from Youngstown, Ohio, are Republicans and will support Gov. Allen for Governor.

WON'T our Radical contemporaries just say one word about "rag money" and "cabbage leaves?" Can't they raise just one little howl against greenbacks? A month ago they gave column after column of space to prove that they were no better than Confederate money. Why this sudden change—this mysterious silence?

NO more Radical contraction: no more burdens upon the masses of the people for the benefit of a favored class; a sound currency equal to the wants of trade, on a specie basis, reached through a revival of the industries; no more Radical tinkering with the finances, or inflation, contraction or fluctuation for the benefit of jobbers and speculators. This is the ground occupied by the Democracy. Of course, the Radicals are opposed to all this.

THE New York Tribune ought to please the Radical press of the country in its course towards the Ohio Democracy. It agrees with the World that Gov. Allen ought to be overwhelmingly defeated and the Democracy stopped in its victorious career. These Wall street organs will find little sympathy with the people and may rest assured the Democracy will rebuke the impertinence of the one and the treason of the other, not only in Ohio but Pennsylvania and New York.

HERE is another glorious opportunity for Mr. Hoyt and Wm. B. Mann to "point with pride" Mr. Sooy, Radical State Treasurer of New Jersey, has been arrested charged with having misappropriated something like $250,000 of the State funds. His brethren of the Pennsylvania Ring as well as elsewhere should "rally firmly and unitedly" around him. We are afraid, however, that our Ring contemporaries will not make up this page of "the record of glory" with any great degree of prominence.

NOBODY but the bondholders and a few capitalists are demanding a forced resumption at the expense of the millions. The laborer, the mechanic, the merchant and the manufacturer are not insisting upon it. While they are all in favor of a specis basis, they do not believe that the way to attain it is through bankruptcy for all but a privileged class whose wealth will be still further augmented by the general wreck and prostration. And yet every man who votes the Radical ticket, votes in favor of forced bankruptcy under the name of forced resumption.

THE religious warfare introduced into Ohio politics and which the leaders of the Ring in this State are preparing to inaugurate, don't appear to go down well with the Buckeyes, and will not win in the old Keystone. Know nothingism has had its day, and the motive for attempting to revive it now is too well understood to avail as a successful electioneering dodge. It is raised only because there is no longer any motive power in loyal war cries. They were effective for a long time, but it has now got down to a question of bread and butter for the poor, and the opportunity to earn it by good honest labor. Frantic appeals about common schools and the Catholics will not cause the bond holder to pay taxes on his investment, nor the man who holds a mortgage to abate one jot of his demands.

A SPECIE currency, then, is not a panacea for all financial ills. It is not a preventive, as we have seen, and it is not a remedy. A safe and sound currency is a large factor in financial safety and success. . . . . The failures of 1873, on the Atlantic coast, came in spite of, and not in consequence of our currency, and precisely as they have now overtaken the people of the Pacific coast. They did not involve any injury to the circulating medium, either here or there, and we are just as safe in our paper currency, as the Californians with their metallic currency.—Commercial.

IS this the end of the Commercial's great war against "rag money?" We are "just as safe with paper currency as the Californians are with their metallic currency" are we? One would think not to read the July files of the Commercial. So it has turned out to be a "rag baby" organ has it? Well, well, wonders will never cease.

WE publish to-day a number of communications from the people on the subject of the disproportion between the debtor and creditor classes, in consequence of the contraction of the earnings of labor and the enhancement of the debts they owe. The subject is one that strikes deep and includes a vast majority of the people. To the Radical leaders this majority look in vain for relief, for they are committed to a policy that is calculated to make this disproportion greater and greater, until finally labor will become the serf of a privileged class of aristocrats, who with their property exempt from taxation will lord it over the millions without conscience, mercy, or remorse. As one of our correspondents says, the people must be up and doing if they would escape serfdom. To sit still and complain while the chains are being riveted will do no good. There is a potent remedy and only one remedy and that lies in the ballot and the overthrow of Radicalism.

TO the industrious laborer or mechanic, who owes a few hundreds upon his little homestead, the Radical policy of contraction does not assume a very favorable aspect. The $500 or $600 he owes under a mortgage does not contract into $250 or $300, but maintains its bulk and is augmented by the interest every day. A few years ago when he bought his homestead, intending to pay for it out of his savings, his labor commanded $2 or more per day, and there was a call for it on every hand. But the touch of Radical contraction has been laid upon the country, and while his debts remain as large as ever; his earnings have withered to half their former proportions, and instead of employment seeking him, he has to seek employment, and unhappily in too many cases he cannot find it at any price, and he is forced to remain idle. And yet the party leaders who have thus crushed and hampered the laboring man, the mechanic, the merchant and the manufacturer and hushed almost to silence the busy marts of trade, closing up the mines and putting out the fires in the furnaces, spreading idleness and want everywhere, ask their victims to give them a new lease of power, that the present stagnation may be continued indefinitely. But will the victims of Radical maladministration be deceived to their own further ruin and misfortune? We think that we may safely say that they will not.

IT is estimated that from $100,000,000 to $125,000,000 of property in Allegheny county is mortgaged. The debts for which their mortgages were given were contracted during the period of high or inflated prices. Now they must be paid when the debtors' capacity to earn money is contracted or reduced one half. We have some $2,000,000,000 of public debt that was contracted at an average rate of 50 cents on the dollar, which has doubled in value to the holders and which must be paid in gold by the taxpayers at a time when their ability to pay taxes has been reduced fifty per cent. All this is the legitimate and inevitable result of Radical financieriug, that has been run for the exclusive purpose of enriching a few capitalists at the expense of the millions of laborers. The Radical leaders promise no relief from the grinding and vicious system in the future, but are openly committed to the policy of inflating the value of bonds and mortgages, and contracting the earnings of labor. Experience has shown that when the body of a people have been reduced to the verge of beggary, monopolies best flourish, and outrageous and burdensome taxation is most easily imposed. A great middle class in free and moderate circumstances is the surest bulwark against monopoly and the cruel exactions of a moneyed aristocracy. To wipe out this middle class in the United States, is the fixed policy of the Radical money sharks. The people should be on their guard if they would escape the most grinding despotism ever inflicted upon mankind—the despotism of the money changers.

IF Radical newspapers hereabout were ignorant of the merits of the finance question, we could readily forgive their misrepresentations of this journal and the Democratic party; but they cannot be ignorant. The Democracy know and appeciate the value of a currency founded upon a specie basis, and for this they are laboring, in a way that will not reduce the poor to absolute beggary and still further enrich those who are already wealthy, by speculation made possible by the financial policy of Radicalism. A few years ago when our present nabobs were poor, they were the advocates and authors of a paper currency. Through the accident of war and by means of fat contracts they grew rich, and having invested their paper dollars in gold bonds, they demand that there shall be a forced resumption of specie payments when the country is wholly unprepared for it, and for what purpose? That these bonds bought at half their face shall be doubled in value, while the people's ability to earn money to pay tribute to the bondholders and money changers is cut down one half or more. Against this contraction proposed and being carried out by the Radical leaders, which will lead to resumption by forcing the people over the precipice of bankruptcy, the Democrats protest. They demand that this Radical tinkering with the currency for the benefit of the few who hold untaxed investments, shall cease, and that a specie basis shall be reached by traveling along the even road of a revived prosperity, and a general renewal of the shattered and prostrated industries of the country. This involves no inflation, but requires that Radical quacks shall cease to tinker with the currency for the purpose of making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

WHAT IS THE ISSUE?

A New York paper says that a voter will ask himself, "shall I vote for a change, or vote to continue the Republican rule four years longer." Just so. There it is, in brief. The only practical issue, worthy of being called such, now before the American people is, shall the Republican party be continued in power four years longer, after the centennial year, or shall it be turned out to pasture? All the little two penny dodges, gotten up by Radical demagogues and other smart individuals of Republican proclivities calling themselves independents, are really insignificant compared with the real practical question which voters have to answer. The hopeless struggle is now by a condemned party, to reinstate itself in the estimation of a long abused people, by offering revarnished, dead issues, and second hand financial disputations, to be manipulated by desperate Radical orators so as to hide, if possible, the glaring iniquities which have marked the history of Republican rule, and for which the broken-backed party now stands arraigned.

The wise young political weathercock, who veers this way and that way in the tall tower over the New York Tribune Beer Hall, in one of his recent profound lucubrations, likens the financial questions of the day to the old slavery questions; giving at the same time, a perfectly ridiculous version of the latter, but it won't do. He is too high up in the abstractions, his range is far above the ordinary comprehension of the average voter. He must come down, occasionally, from his lofty perch, and take a mug of lager to dilute that immense brain power.

Slavery, is dead; and no man with a grain of sense will attempt its resurrection. Financial matters are to be attended to by the next Congress; and that, it is well understood, is strongly Democratic. Dead, or false issues, cannot touch that part of our coming government, and the Democratic men who are elected, and who will give tone to that body, probably understand what they have to do as well as any of the Republican or Independent editors, if not better.

Meanwhile, we are to have this fall a little preliminary presidential skirmishing; especially in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Quite a brilliant effort has been made already by the enemies of the Democracy to persuade Democratic voters in Ohio that they had better lose the Governship and the control of the Ohio State Government, rather than to make a so-called false argument about the currency. Pretended friends of the Democratic party, have put forth this childish stuff; but such advisors are its worst enemies. Common sense should tell every Democrat in Ohio, and everywhere else, that their real work is to put out Radicals and put in Democrats, everywhere.

After the voters shall have done this, the Democrats who will then rule in the national Government, so far as they will have the power, will institute honest legislation, sustain equal rights, and fair play; and against these, it needs no prophet to predict, the people of this Union will never rebel.

It is against unconstitutional and unjust legislation, unfair laws, public thievery, and rottenness of Radicalism that the people are now rebelling; a rebellion which is not only justifiable, but commendable and necessary.

The issue is not merely a few millions more or less of greenbacks, a matter which any party might or might not be able to put into good financial shape, all of a sudden, it is something higher, and much more closely effecting the morals and pockets of the citizens all over the Union. It is not always the case that morality and finance are so intimately associated with politics as they are just now. Under Radicalism, morality having been thrown to the dogs. Corruption has reigned supreme, and through that corruption the finances of the country have been shockingly distorted, disarranged and abused. It is to correct these heinous crimes against the integrity of our National, State, and Municipal government that the people are now in rebellion; a peaceable rebellion, which will be quietly settled through the ballot-box.

No voter, who stops to think, need inquire of the Republican papers about the nature of the issue; let him ask any of his taxpaying neighbors, they can tell him what's the matter. The Ring knows what's the matter; but no Democrat need apply in that quarter for correct information. The issue is between rotten Radicalism and pure Democracy.

FACTS FOR STUDY.

Hundreds of thousands mechanics and laboring men who own a little homestead are compelled to pay more taxes than the wealthy bondholder, no matter if the latter has millions invested. He pays not a cent on his bonds, many of which were purchased at 88 to 50 cents on the dollar; he draws gold interest and want the principal in the same metal. The merchant, manufacturer and laboring man pays the interest on the bonds as they will be expected to pay the principal. Will the people stand it? Greenbacks that are good enough for merchants and the people, ought to be good enough for the bondholder, except where it is printed on the bond to pay gold.

THE ALLEGHENY RING.

Our remarks a few days ago about the Henderson street job seems to have stirred up certain parties in Allegheny, and among other things provokes some ill-natured remarks from the Evening Mail. Of course, the Mail being a Radical paper and an organ must have its say. In its issue of Thursday the Mail says:

THE POST in noticing this matter attempts, as is usual with it, to give to the act of Councils and the Mayor a partisan twist, and charges wildly and foolishly against the "Ring" for its passage. In reply we have only to say that the prominent spirit in urging the ordinance through Councils was a prominent Democrat.

It then goes on to say that Mayor Phillips was "elected as a 'Reformer' and not as a Republican. If, therefore, he is a member of any 'Ring,' we must say that the Reformers have developed quite lively into genuine Ringsters. More than this, we have yet to find one leading prominent Republican who advocates the measure, or excuses Councils or the Mayor." But when the Mail used the above language, it had evidently forgotten its own words of the day previous. Here is what it said on Wednesday on the same subject:

Mayor Phillips doubtless acted under the circumstances according to his best judgment. We are more solicitous to awaken public attention to the precedent or principle involved than to invoke censure or condemnation on his conduct. We are anxious and deeply concerned not to have the action of Councils repeated. There are several other jobs we learn, waiting the issue of this one, to follow, and it is high time that the taxpayer should sound the note of warning and remonstrance. Let us have no more jobbery of the kind.

We are curious to know how our contemporary expects to reconcile his own words. One day he charges jobbery and says that there are other jobs which only await the consummation of this one, to be thrust forward, and the next day he complains bitterly that THE POST assails this very jobbery he speaks of. The fact is, from the outward appearance of things, there is as big a Ring proportionately in Allegheny as in Pittsburgh.

As to the Mail's assertion that this Ring is composed of Democrats, we have very grave doubts of its reliability—in fact we know quite the reverse. But THE POST, unlike Radical organs, does not defend a Ring because Democrats happen to belong to it. A man's political affiliations does not make a wrong right, and if any Democrats in Allegheny Councils have abused the confidence reposed in them by the people we say let the people repudiate them without a moment's hesitation. The Democracy have no apologies for Ringsters either Democratic or Radical.

But the Mail's plea is a weak one. In both branches of Councils the Radicals have an overwhelming majority, and no act of local legislation can be done without their sanction and upon their motion. When Congress was three-fourths Radical and rushed through the most stupendous jobs ever known in history, they declared that the Democratic minority was to blame for letting the Radical majority do its work. So it is in Allegheny. The attempt is made to hold the small Democratic minority in Councils responsible for the acts of the Radical majority. This sort of argument might possibly serve with idiots, but not with the men of ordinary intelligence. Every branch of the city government in Allegheny is in the hands of Radicals, and that party shall not escape the responsibility of any and all maladministration. When the Democrats get into a position to control public affairs, it will be time enough to hold them responsible for their good or bad administration, but as long as the Radical leaders, have full and unchallenged sway the responsibility rests upon them.

The Councils and Ring of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have done for the people of these cities just what the Radical Congress and Rings have done for the people of the whole country,—piled up the taxes, stricken down the industries, and made it next to impossible for the laboring classes to pay their taxes and support their families. The day has at last come for the Rings to be swept out of power. Let Ringsters cease to blubber and prepare to walk the plank.

WHAT IT IS?

As there has been a great deal of misapprehension and falsification as to what the Ohio platform has to say about the finances, we give its deliverance in full as follows:

Eighth—That the contraction of the currency heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it with a view to the forced resumption of specie payments, has already brought disaster to the business of the country, and threatens it with general bankruptcy and ruin. We demand that this policy be abandoned and that the volume of the currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to a par with gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, and not by destroying them.

Ninth—That the policy already initiated by the Republican party of abolishing the legal tenders and giving the National banks the power to furnish all the currency will increase the power of an already dangerous monopoly, and the enormous burdens now oppressing the people without any compensating advantage, and that we oppose this policy and demand that the National bank circulation be promptly and permanently retired and legal tenders issued in their place.

Tenth—That the public interest demands that the Government should cease to discredit its own currency and should make its legal tenders receivable for public dues, except where the respect for the obligation of a contract requires payment in coin, and that we favor the payment of at least one-half of the customs in legal tenders.

Eleventh—The extinction of the present national banks and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposit only under such regulations as the States may respectively prescribe, and no paper currency except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the general government.

THE CRY FOR RELIEF.

Day by day the cry for relief from the distresses entailed by the general prostration of our industries, comes up more loudly from the masses of the people. Two years have now elapsed since the panic, and the restoration of business seems to be as far in the future as it was eighteen months ago. Three years ago the Radical leaders told the people that the only way to escape bankruptcy and save the commercial and industrial interests of the country was to elect them once more to power. The people were deceived, and gave them a new lease of power, and what was the result? The very evils they predicted in the event of Democratic success, greatly intensified, fell upon the country, and swept away the national prosperity.

But the panic of 1873, was but the natural result of the policy of Radicalism. That policy had run the Administration of the government wholly in the interest of a favored class, and for the sole and exclusive purpose of enriching the Federal officials. Office became a commodity and like other commodities was thrown upon the market. The discharge of public duties became a secondary consideration and to augment and draw unearned salaries, became the principal item of official solicitude. Grant himself entered the list of official money grabbers and lobbied the salary grab bill through Congress, sitting up nervously until midnight to sign a bill that doubled his salary and made his pay and allowances amount to $125,000 a year, while the most of his immediate officials were served the same good turn by the same bill.

Since then Grant and his officials have drawn their enormously inflated salaries with the greatest punctuality, while for months at a time, neither the President nor a majority of his Cabinet were in Washington, while frequently not a single executive officer is to be found there. On the contrary they go about from place to place at the public expense, and if their minds are troubled at all, it is only in devising some scheme whereby their lease of power may be prolonged. The idea of relieving the terrible distresses of the people apparently never enters their minds.

And all this, too, during a two years' period of the greatest financial distress that ever befel the country. Had we statesmen of even ordinary calibre in the Administration, instead of spending months in junketings from place to place, eating baked clams here and drinking fine liquors there, all the time laying the ropes for a new term of office, they would be at the places prescribed by the laws and Constitution devising some plan whereby the public distress might be alleviated and prosperity in some measure restored.

But as we have said, neither Grant nor his advisers nor the Radical leaders let their minds dwell upon this subject. They are among the favored class. With their gold bonds and their "judicious investments," the distresses of the people only add to their wealth and augment their revenues. With a determination not to afford the people any relief, and at the same time inflate the values of their own privileged and untaxed investments, a repudiated Radical Congress passed the so-called resumption act of 1879, which will prevent a revival of trade and commerce and a return of prosperity as long as it remains upon the statute books. It stands there a continual threat, that represses and paralyzes every industry, and every vote this year in favor of the Radical leaders is a vote in favor of executing that threat to the distruction of the middle and industrial classes.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE ERIE CONVENTION.

On behalf of the Allegheny County Democratic Committee, its chairman, John H. Bailey, Esq., made application to Gen. Myers of the Pennsylvania Company, through his efficient and courteous assistant, who has ordered the issue of tickets at excursion rates to delegates and others, desiring to attend the Democratic State Convention at Erie, good for two days' session. It is believed that the same facility will be afforded Democrats at other points on the road, the Committee having made a similar request on behalf of their Democratic brethren outside of this county.

THE Labor Tribune speaks thus of one of the Democratic candidates, which is but deserved. We know Mr. O'Rielly well and endorse all the good that can be said of him:

John O'Reilly, the puddler candidate for commissioner, is an old resident of the Southside, Pittsburgh. He came here from New York about thirty years ago—25 years of that time he has been employed as a puddler in the old Sligo iron works, and for the last thirteen years has worked at the same furnace. Although having stood before a puddling furnace for 25 odd years, he has never taken a glass of intoxicating liquor in his life. This is a good recommendation for any man. Being a good scholar, of rare judgment, a better commissioner could not have been selected.

SAN FRANCISCO is to build a separate establishment for the 165 colored children in her limits, as the authorities will not allow them to attend the public schools.

MINOR NOTES.

U. S. GRANT, President of the United States and public protector of official thieves. That is the full title.—New York Herald.

THE new Missouri Constitution receives almost unanimous support from the press of the State. Only eight papers, and those of minor importance, oppose it.

THE Radicals are preparing to carry Mississippi, for the Jackson Times announces that "certificates of registration will be sent to all who apply for them."

MR. ROBERT DALE OWEN'S health, according to an Indianapolis newspaper, is greatly improved, and his physician anticipates his entire recovery at an early day.

THE debt of Pittsburgh is $13,500,000, and unless the Republican party lets go of the place, her creditors will have to take their pay in coal-smoke—Courier-Journal.

THE discussion as to the successor of Senator Norwood of Georgia includes the names of Alexander H. Stephens, the Hon. Ben. Hill, and Senator Norwood himself.

THE Democrats of Fulton county have nominated the following ticket: Prothonotary, etc., R. A. McDonald; Commissioners, Enoch Hart, G. W. Kesselring; Auditors, Abner H. Stigers, Wm. Horton.

THE Governor of Kentucky has discovered a new use to which boy babies may be put, and he has commemorated his discovery by appointing and commissioning a boy, aged six months, as Aid-de-camp to the Governor, with the rank, title and emoluments of a colonel.

GOVERNOR BROGDEN, of North Carolina, is accused of sharp practice by the Democratic journals of the State in ordering an election in a Democratic county to fill a vacancy in the Constitutional Convention, ten days *after* the time appointed for the convention to meet.

JUDGE BRADWELL, in conversation with a reporter of the Chicago Post and Mail a few days since, expressed himself strongly against the further continuance of Mrs. Lincoln in an asylum, saying that she was not insane and ought never to have been placed in confinement.

ONLY a few days since an Arizona Postmaster caused to be published a long and indignant card wherein he resigned his office because the salary did not repay him for the labor. And now the Government is looking for that Postmaster whose cash account is $3,700 short.

IN a speech in response to a serenade at Cooperstown, N. Y., last week Senator Kernan urged the importance of the selection by both parties of their best men for official positions, and "the election this fall of a legislature that will aid in carrying forward the needed reform which Governor Tilden is so gallantly leading."

THE Cincinnati Enquirer pertinently solicits an opinion:

If the National Banks are now, as they pretend to be, for the resumption of specie payments, why is it that they could not pay their liabilities in paper, in legal-tenders, only two years ago How have they strengthened themselves in the meantime? Then they had not greenbacks to pay their depositors.

IN Cumberland the Democracy have nominated the following ticket: Prothonotary, James Clendennin; Clerk of the Courts, D. B. Stevick; Register, Martin Guswiler; Treasurer, L. T. Greenfield; Commissioners, Jacob Barber, Joseph Bautz; Directors of the Poor, J. Gutshall, John Wolf; Auditors, Hugh Boyd, Charles E. Wolf.

FAIRLY trustworthy returns, since the death of Ex-Governor Graham, a delegate, show that the North Carolina Constitutional Convention will contain fifty-eight Republicans, fifty-eight Democrats and three independents. Of the independents one is supposed to be Democratic in sympathies and one Republican, while the third is sententiously described as "slippery."

EX-SENATOR John B. Henderson, as the leader of the Republican party in Missouri, has advised his fellow-Republicans to vote for the new Constitution, and expresses his gratification that the Democrats have seen fit "to put so many salutary limitations upon the exercise of power, which promises to remain with them for several years at least."

THE colored people of the District of Columbia are quite excited on the school question. Their Radical friends have been afraid to trust them with the power to purchase sites and erect school buildings for the education of their children, and they had a meeting recently, at which they determined that it was necessary for them to have charge of their own schools and conduct them separately under a colored board of trustees.

IT may be an unwelcome truth for Col Mann and Gov. Hartranft, but the sooner they learn that the battle of 1875 must be fought on the issues of 1875, the sooner will they appreciate who they must fight and what they have to overcome. The Republican achievements under Grant, and not under Lincoln, are those which stare the people in their faces to-day, and to them let Republican orators devote themselves.—Philadelphia Times.

THE Dauphin County Democrats met in Convention on Wednesday and made the following nominations: Sheriff, Christian Hoffer, County Commissioner, S. Boyd Martin, and P. L. Stine; County Treasurer, Anton Engelbert; Recorder, John Fox; Director of the Poor, Christian E. Hess: County Auditor, K. P. Lescure; and J. F. Rumberger. Senatorial delegates to Erie Convention, Wm. K. Alricks, Dr. Lewis Heck; Representative, H. C. Raymond and Frank M. Loomis.

THE Louisville Commercial (Rep.) is wise enough not to follow some of its Republican colleagues in New York in their abuse of Governor Tilden. It says:

"Governor Tilden, of New York, is doing so much for reform by his attacks on the canal ring in that state, and by the persistency and shrewd intelligence with which he follows them up, that nothing is to be made for good citizenship by showin that he has been influenced by his political asperations. He is a good man, of the class we need in politics, and he is proving his worth by his works."

A BIG STEAL is promised in the erection of the new buildings in Philadelphia. The Bulletin says:

"It is stated in the Ledger this morning that the number of brick laid upon the Public Buildings during the present year is 4,838,000. We should think that the Commissioners would prefer that attention should not be directed to the number of bricks in the edifice. There are several thousand occupying space which should contain marble, and paid for by the people who have also paid for the missing marble."

THE Holly Springs South assures its readers that the enthusiasm of Mississippians at this time has never been equalled at the opening of any previous canvass. The people are everywhere animated by a spirit of patriotic determination which will render them invincible, and have determined that honesty, intelligence, patriotism and public spirit must be placed in all positions of public trust and responsibility if they would relieve the State of the present misrule which now so greatly oppresses it.

A MONUMENT to the memory of the late Hon. James L. Orr has been erected in the Presbyterian Cemetery at Anderson, S. C. It is wrought of Italian marble, and bears this inscription: "James L. Orr, Born May 12, 1822, in Anderson County, S. C. Died May 5, 1873, at St. Petersburg, Russia. He filled the following positions: S. C. Legislature, 1844-48; U. S. Congress, 1848-59; Speaker of XXXVth Congress; Colonel of Orr's Regiment of Rifles, 1861; Confederate States Senate, 1861-65; Governor of S. C., 1865-68; Grand Master of the G. L. A. F. M. of S. C., 1865-68; Judge of 8th Judicial Circuit of S. C., 1868-73."

THE Democrats of Lehigh county met on Saturday last and nominated the following ticket: Prothonotary, Dr. H. A. Saylor; Clerk of Orphans' Court, Francis Weiss; Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Franklin J. Newhard; Register of Wills, Henry German; County Treasurer, Charles Keck; County Commissioners, Daniel Lauer, and Alexander McKee, Coroner, John Osmun; Director of the poor, John Sieger; Auditors, Franklin D. Acker, A. F. Diefenderfer; For Trustees of the Academy, Dr. J. Martin and Eli J Saeger. Enos Erdman, A. L. Ruhe, David Laury and Thos. B. Metzger, having received the highest number of votes cast, were declared elected as delegates to the State Convention of 1876.

THE TRUE DOCTRINE.

MERCER, PA Aug 26, 1875.

EDITORS POST:—Your article in to-day's issue—"Is it True"—is a most sensible statement of the situation. The Erie Conventionists should learn it "by heart," and incorporate it in the party platform. A DEMOCRAT.

EDITORS POST:—I have read your article on the subject of Radical contraction and its effects upon the debtor class—how their earnings are decreased and their indebtedness doubled, and desire to thank you in the name of the laboring classes for exposing this great outrage. I myself am a victim of this system of contraction, and see no other prospect but that my little savings for years will be swept away in the manner you point out. What will become of my family, the Lord only knows.

PITTSBURGH, Aug 27. A LABORER.

EDITORS POST:—You hit the nail exactly on the head in your article of the 26th entitled "Is it True." It is true—alas, too true that a large class—a majority are being ruined by this same contraction policy. For that reason I and a hundred other Republicans I could mention are going to vote solidly against the Ring ticket. A REPUBLICAN.

SEVENTEENTH WARD Aug. 27.

THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

To the Editors of The Post:

The Associated Press dispatch of yesterday, representing the Detroit Convention as a failure, which I observe in your own and other papers of this morning, is not truthful. It is designed, and I believe wilfully and deliberately, to mislead the public. If allowed I will avail myself of your courtesy to state briefly the facts.

The Detroit Convention was called for the purpose of bringing together some of the leading friends of currency reform to consult and determine upon a clear statement of their views, and the best means of bringing them before the American people. It was not intended to be a "lion show" or a simple aggregation of people whose importance consisted in numbers. The convention was for deliberation and action upon a matter of vital consequence to the whole country, and no one supposed that it would make a vast display of numbers any more than the Scientific Association which preceded it.

Numerically and in the character of the men who formed it, the Detroit meeting met the just expectations of its friends. The most excellent spirit prevailed and its work was satisfactorily accomplished, and it adjourned without a single event to mar its harmony. The discussions were as a a whole, able and in excellent temper.

The President of the Convention, the Hon. Thomas S. Durant, of Louisiana formerly, now of Washington, is a lawyer of the highest ability, and renowned as well for his pure and noble character as for his profound and accurate bearing.

Judge W. D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, who made the opening speech, has represented the same district in Philadelphia for sixteen years. These, with such men as J. Y. Scammon, of Chicago; T. B. Buchanan, of Indianapolis; R. J. Wick, of Youngston, Ohio; Mahony, of the Dubuque Telegraph; L. T. Wood, of Louisville; Hon. Moses Field, of Detroit, and a host of others, will join me in attesting that the Detroit Convention was not a failure but a great success.

They will join me also in protesting against the misrepresentation of a most patriotic and honest effort to free the Industry, trade and commerce of the nation from the thraldom of the money ring.

As currency reformers, we ask no special favors of any one. A cause which is dignified by the support of such great and good men as Henry C. Carey and Peter Cooper and by the best wishes of millions of citizens has a right to respectful treatment. Ere long it will be in a condition to demand it, not only of the public, but of Congresses and Presidents.

EDWARD DANIELS, of Virginia.

A LOYAL JOURNAL ON THE WINNEBAGO BUMMERS OF THE G. A. R.

[Boston News, Rep.]

We know of no name which has been so useful to fire the loyal heart, or for orthodox anathemas from writers and talkers in general, as that of Jeff. Davis. He it is who bears the sins of the entire rebel horde, and who has the imputed guilt of the rebellion gene rously thrown upon him.

Now we do regard Jeff Davis as having done much in the way of saintliness and loyalty. On the contrary, he is an unrepentent old rebel. . . . . We do not say, however, that is unjust and unreasonable to abuse and willify him, while his associates in rebellion, then and now in no wise better than he, are feasted, flattered, and given many honors and much gush. When Fitz Hugh Lee and Mosby can receive an ovation only a little greater than that accorded to Grant or Sherman, it is quite time for us to have got beyond the point where an agricultural society feels called upon to protest against an agricultural address from Jeff. Davis. This protest is an insult to every loyal soldier of the North, and every surviving veteran of the Union army will anything but thank these men for their bucolic patriotism and a courage which bravely attacks one down and without friends. The directors of the Winnebago, Ill., Agricultural Society should tie their ears in a bow knot over their heads so as not to step on them.

THE FAIRY SHELL.

One day, when wandering on the shore
That once was ruled by Marinell,
I found within a clefted rock
A strangely twisted, curious shell,
With spiral whorls of pearly white,
And hollows tinged with roseate light.

This shell possessed a wondrous power,
For, placed against the listener's ear,
He heard, though gentle, faint, and low,
The tones of those he held most dear;
Though parted far by land or wave,
The faithful shell and echo gave.

"Oh, happy gift to man," said I:
"More precious than the painter's art;
How oft shall thou, in distant climes,
Console the ever-faithful heart,
Bring back the cherished voice again,
And take from absence half its pain."

"Vain are thy thoughts," a nymph replied;
"For those who own it will lament
That never, through its echoes faint,
Can tidings from the loved be sent;
The distant sound is only caught,
But never word or message brought.

"'Twill only waken yearnings vain:
'Twill only pierce the heart anew,
And bring to mind with ten-fold pain
The anguish of the last adieu,
When all is lost beyond recall,
'Tis better far a veil should fall."

She ceased. I turned, and threw the shell
Beneath the tossing, foaming tide;
Too well can memory waken grief,
That man should seek for aught beside.
Love needs it not, for love can last
When all the things of time are past.
—Chambers' Journal.

HUMORS OF A NEGRO CONVENTION.

[Richmond Whig.]

The negro convention yesterday was marked by continuous disorders, beginning with the attempt of the secretary to read off the committees. He was compelled to suspend by the tumult and the fierce wrangle which arose over the ruling of the chair.

Innumerable "p'ints of order" were raised. Twenty-five delegates were on their feet at the same moment, yelling "Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chairman," "Look here, Mr. Chairman," "Jes one word, Mr. Chairman," etc.

A very black delegate from Pittsylvania, who is called Squire Taliaferro, was particularly noisy and demonstrative. The President endeavored to quiet him, but Squire shook his fist at him, exclaiming, "Look here, don't you shake your hand at me; you've done 'nuff o' dat, and I won't stand it."

The Chairman—"Order, order. Take your seats."

A delegate—"Oh, yes, you may holler order, order, all day, but you've got to treat us with some respect."

All this time the convention was in a hopeless tumult. The cries of "Mr. Chairman" were louder than ever, and every two or three seconds a delegate would jump to his feet with "a p'int of order."

The Chairman (raising his voice above the tumult)—"Gentlemen, you must take your seats; you must treat the Chair with respect or have another Chairman."

A voice—"Yes, that's what we want. We want's a cheerman what is a cheerman."

The tumult was increasing every moment, when the Chairman appointed two or three of the delegates to assist the sergeant-at-arms in restoring order.

Ross Hamilton told the Chairman, with all possible respect, that he must quit that way of doing business.

Peter J. Carter, whose resolution for each committee to appoint its own chairman had been ruled out of order, paced back and forth in the clear space in front of the stage, like a chafed lion. Now and then he would stop and yell, "Mr. Chairman, I tell you I appeal from your decision, and you must put the question, unless you violate every rule of parlymentry usage."

But the chairman having already decided Mr. Peter Carter out of order, refused to hear him, and thereat Peter was towering mad, and roared again, "I appeal to this here convention if the chairman is doing us justice."

But in the reigning tumult Mr. Carter might as well have appealed to the wooden benches so far as any recognition of his appeal was concerned.

The chairman (at the top of his voice)—"Gentlemen, you are violating every rule of parliamentary law and usage. If you—"

A delegate from Petersburg—"Shoo-we've done heard enough of this talk about 'parliamentry' rules. We come here to do sumthin or ruther for the good of the black race, and here you've been spending hours quarreling about 'parliamentry' rules and 'parliamentry laws and 'parliamentry userges.' Now, this is all stuff. There aint a man in this here house that knows anything about such things, and I can't see no use in talking about 'em."

Mr. A. B. Parker, of Albemarle, moved that a vote of censure be passed on the delegate who said the convention knew nothing of parliamentary law.

The motion was lost in the prevailing noise and confusion, and the delegate from Petersburg having retired before the storm of indignation he had evoked, something else attracted the attention of the delegates, and the clamor turned in another direction.

THE GAME LAWS.

As the sporting season is about to commence, we publish herewith an abstract of the game laws of Pennsylvania, omitting such parts as relate to processes of law duties of magistrates in enforcing the law, &c.

The lawful elk or deer-killing season is from September 1st to December 1st, and for the sale of deer's meat from September 1st to January 1st; but from the 1st of December to the 1st of February a person selling deer's meet may be acquitted of the penalty if he proves that the deer was killed out of the State, or within the deer-killing season. The running of deer by dogs is prohibited, except in the counties of Centre, Clinton, Fayette, Schuylkill, and Wyoming. The killing of fawns, when in their spotted coat, is positively prohibited. No person is allowed to trap deer except for consumption in his own family. Penalty for violation $50.

Gray, black or fox squirrel must not be killed between Jan. 1st and September 1st, penalty, $5. Rabbits (hares) must not be killed between Feb. 1st and Oct. 1st, penalty, $5; nor hunted with a ferret or ferrets, penalty, $10. Wild duck and geese must not be killed with any net device or a gun, other than those habitually raised at arm's length than fired from the shoulder, penalty, $50. Wild turkey must not be killed between Jan. 1st and Oct. 1st, penalty, $25. Plover must not be killed between Jan. 1st and August 1st, penalty $10. Woodcock must not be killed between Jan. 1st and July 4th, penalty, $10. Quail or Virginia partridge must not be killed between Jan. 1st and Nov. 1st, penalty, $10. Pheasants and prairie chickens must not be killed between January 1st and Sept. 1st, penalty $10. Rail bird and reed birds must not be killed except in the months of September, October and November; penalty $10. No person shall at any time kill or have for sale any nighthawk, whipporwill, sparrow, thrush, lark finch martin, chimney swallow, barn swallow, woodpecker, flicker, robin, oriole, red or car, dinal bird, cedar bird, tanager, cat bird, blue bird, or any other insectivorous bird under a penalty of $5, except the bird be killed for the purpose of scientific investigation, or that it may be stuffed and set up as a specimen. Disturbance of wild pigeons on their nesting grounds is prohibited, penalty, $25. Snaring or trapping quail, partridge, woodcock, rail or reed birds is prohibited, penalty, $10; but individuals or associations may gather Virginia partridges alive between December 20th and February 1st for the purpose of preserving them alive over the winter. Shooting on Sunday is prohibited, penalty, $10 to $25. Pollution of game waters is prohibited, penalty, $50.

Trout can be taken with hook and line only, the lawful season being from April 1st to August 15th, penalty, $10. Black bass, pike or pickerel must not be killed between March 1st and June 1st; and then only with a hook and line or scroll. In streams where trout and bass are found nothing in the nature of a net of less than three inches mesh can be thrown, drawn or set, penalty $25.

HEAVY SUIT AGAINST THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

[London Times' Paris Correspondent, August 10.]

A claim preferred against the State for 100,000 francs seized by General Bonaparte in the Venetian Treasury in 1797, has just been decided by the Paris courts. This sum formed part of the fortune left in 1676 by a man named Jean Thierry, the son of a Champagne shoemaker, who had ingratiated himself with a rich Greek merchant named Tipaedi, and had become his heir. Thierry left the property, which included realty in Corfu, Venice, &c., to his kinsmen of the same name in Champagne and Lorraine. On his executor instituting inquiries for them, three clerks in the French Foreign Office put in a claim, backed by forged certificates of genealogies, and received 300,000 francs on account before the fraud was discovered, whereupon they absconded. A multitude of pretended heirs then presented themselves, but the Venetian Government was naturally suspicious of them. In 1782 a special commission reported three hundred and sixty-four conflicting claims. In 1791 the Constituent Assembly referred the matter to the Paris Tribunal, and it was afterwards remitted to the Cour de Cessation, which gave no decision. The case slept till 1866, when a Madame Rosalie Cotton came forward as heiress, claiming in particular the sum confiscated by Napoleon and expended in the support of his troops. The Treasury being ruled not liable, she sued the State, a Madame Sequin putting in a counter claim. The court, without deciding on the accuracy of their pedigrees, has decided that the seizure of the money was a military and political act, and that the suit is, therefore, beyond the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts. The claimants will now, perhaps, resort to the Council of State. When Jean Thierry left his father's stall in 1650 in quest of adventures he little thought that a Paris tribunal would be called upon two hundred years after his death to decide the claim to his inheritance.

THE ANCIENT AND MODERN THEATRE.

[Westminster Review.]

There are well marked changes in the character of the stage plays of different ages, just as there have been changes in the philosophy of each successive era. At one time, as Hegel remarks, the man who believed neither in ghosts nor devil was called a philosopher, and indeed, in such doubt, we may well see the beginning of the inquiring of the philosophical spirit. At one time, too, people were wont to feel all the pleasant throes of emotion in relation to plays which represented gods in flowing palla, in the high-heeled cothurnus, and with a voice which came through the throat of a trumpet. Everything on the Greek stage was exaggerated. The facial muscles were not competent to express sufficient emotions, hence the use of the mask. The human form looked insignificant at a distance, and therefore the adoption of the cothurnus. In these circumstances we see the method of the Greek dramatists. They intensified the features of the real world and in that way attained their ideal or artistic world. But a drama founded upon such palpable exaggeration could not continue to please the world. We find the drama becoming more and more realistic as time goes on. The exaggeration of the old times is discarded, and accuracy is the feature of the more modern drama. Now we find that the face is all-important in tragedy, and the mask is only used to make folks laugh. Large attitudes, which were in vogue in earlier times, are to a great extent abandoned, and even the deepest emotions are represented with a temperate reticence of display. The exaggeration of the attitudes of grief, or anger, or pity no longer intensifies the kindred emotions of the audience but produces a sense of incongruity which leads to laughter. What would make a county audience creep with horror would make a town audience smile with merriment.

THE FIRST FINGER-RING.

An amusing myth is told of the origin of the finger-ring. When Jove released Prometheus from the bonds by which he had been confined he condemned him, as a sort of penance—perhaps somewhat after the fashion of a modern ticket-of-leave—to wear upon his finger as a ring a link of the iron chain that had bound him to the Caucasian rock, in which was set a fragment of that rock itself. In this way, so fable goes, the custom of the finger-ring originated. There is every reason to believe that this use of the engraved stone began with the Greeks, and from them was copied by their servile imitators, the Romans. It is every way a convenient and a natural one, and our grandfather's custom of wearing their seals at the fob, as it was called, or hanging from the side-pocket, was a recurrence to old Assyrian usages, which did not long hold its ground.—[Frazer's Magazine.

EVENING SONG.

Close, little weary eyes,
The day at last is over,
To-night no more surprise
Shall they discover.
Nor bird nor butterfly,
Nor unfamiliar flower,
Nor picture in the sky,
Nor fairy in the bower.

Rest, little weary feet,
The woods are dark and lonely;
The little birds rest sweet,
The owl is watching only;
No buttercup is seen,
Nor daisy in the meadow;
Their gold and white and green
Are turned to purple shadow.

Fold, little busy hands,
Day is the time for doing;
The boats lie on the sands,
The mill-wheels are not going.
Within the darksome mine
Are hushed the spade and hammer;
The cattle rest supine,
The cock withholds his clamor.

Still, little restless heart,
Be still until the morrow;
Till then thou hast no part
In either joy, or sorrow.
To new and joyous day
Shall little birds awake thee;
Again to work and play,
With strength renewed betake thee.
—Good Words.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

[N. Y. Evening Post, 25th.]

We publish to-day an interesting letter from our London correspondent, from which it will appear that the forthcoming visit of the Prince of Wales to India, and the reported wish of the Duke of Edinburgh to sell his interest in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, continue to excite public attention in England. So far as the trip of the Prince of Wales is concerned, it is generally admitted that the Queen has been always more or less opposed to it, although the nature of her objections has perhaps been less clearly understood. There is little doubt that the relations between the Prince of Wales and the Queen have for a long time been less cordial than those which usually exist between mother and son, but disagreements between them have been less frequent since the marriage of the Prince. It would be useless to deny that the latter in his early youth was guilty of many indiscretions and some improprieties, but many of the charges preferred against him are as false as they are preposterous. The premature death of his father deprived him of the only guardian who could exercise any authority over him, and it is not surprising that a young man surrounded by flatterers, and possessed of almost unlimited resources and opportunities, should have wandered occasionally from the right path. The Prince now, although still young in years, is old in experience, and is in no way blind to the duties and responsibilities of his high position. The retirement of the Queen since the death of Prince Albert has, indeed, compelled him to incur more than his fair share of the labors and expenses necessary to the support of the dignity of the British crown. For several years he has not had the time, even if he had the will, to pursue those follies to which he was once addicted. His love of the race-course and the theatre is inherited from his mother, and cannot be accounted a great sin even in a Prince. The stories about his losses in the betting ring are probably untrue, for, although his turf friends may not be the best companions for the future King of England, they are, at least, men who thoroughly understand the mysteries of horse racing, and are fully capable of giving the Prince advice which would ensure him against any great pecuniary loss.

There is undoubtedly good foundation for the charge that the Prince of Wales is often unwise in his selection of friends. He is too fond of the society of young and idle men, and has suffered much in reputation from his association with them. He was an intimate friend of the Marquis of Hastings, of the Duke of Hamilton, of the Duke of Beaufort, and of other wild young noblemen whose extravagance led to their ruin. The Lord Carington who is mentioned in our correspondent's letter cannot justly be classed under the category to which we have referred. His father was a merchant, who for his integrity of life, public services and great wealth was elevated to the peerage, and the son is now enjoying the fruits of his father's industry. He was, it is true, concerned in a scandal which caused much excitement in London a few years ago, but his share in it was confined to a personal attack upon the man who had wronged him, and an interchange of challenges to a duel which never was fought. For the rest, he is a young man about town who drives a four-in-hand coach and spends his money with more liberality than wisdom.

No person will blame the Queen for objecting to her son's intimacy with men of this class, and it is very probable that she will use all her influence to surround him during his Indian visit with more staid and prudent councillors. It is also quite in accordance with her character that she should refuse to allow her son to act as her immediate representative. She is very jealous of her present authority, and her notions of court etiquette and of the awful majesty of royalty are far more strict and old-fashioned than those of the heir-apparent, unless indeed the latter is much belied. But it seems probable to us that there are other and deeper reasons for the Queen's opposition to this whole scheme of a royal expedition to India In the first place, she is conservative by nature, and is probably unwilling to diminish even in the slightest degree the prestige of the Viceroy; and in the second place she may, and probably does, feel great anxiety about the possible effect of the Indian climate upon the health of the Prince of Wales. The latter, it is currently reported, has never entirely recovered from the effects of the terrible sickness which so nearly proved fatal to him; and although every care will be taken in his case to guard against the subtle influences of a tropical climate, it is impossible to ignore the fact that his past life has not been of a kind likely to fortify him against the attacks of fever and other diseases peculiar to the East. The death of the Prince, considering the age of his children and the age of the Queen, would be a serious calamity, which would compel the Queen either to resume the active public life which she has practically abandoned, or to delegate the Duke of Edingburgh to act as Prince of Wales until his brother's eldest son should reach a more mature age. The Queen's situation has doubtless been directed to these possibilities, and this sufficiently explains her unwillingness to allow the Prince to leave England. The suggestion that she fears that the Prince might, during a state visit made for a grave political purpose, commit some act of folly which would bring discredit upon himself and the British government, appears unreasonable.

The Duke of Edinburgh, the "Sailor Prince," as he is popularly called, is a great favorite in England, but his character cannot be compared favorably with that of his elder brother. The Prince of Wales has been compelled to bear the burden of much reputed misconduct, whereas the shortcomings of Prince Alfred are not generally known. Few persons know what disgraceful stories lie concealed behind the scandals to which our correspondent has alluded. It is sufficient to say that the Prince fully availed himself of the liberty which a sailor's life is generally thought to bestow. He is said to be a bluff, hearty and good-natured companion, but his disposition is selfish, and he has neither the culture nor the refinement of the Prince of Wales. The rumor of his desire to sell his rights of succession to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is probably well founded. It has long been understood that he looked forward to life in Germany with no joyful anticipations. He is, comparatively speaking, a far richer man than his brother, as his wife brought with her a great dowry, and he enjoys a large revenue from the government, and from his mother, while his public duties are neither burdensome nor expensive. He delights greatly in music, but has never been accused of wishing for political distinction. His ambition probably is to pass a life of ease and pleasure, and it is not likely that any great effort will be made to drag him from his retirement. If he can sell his Duchy (which, we presume, he can only do by permission of Parliament) he will not only largely increase his own income, but will escape the perils and annoyances of any political complications which may arise in the future.

BEAUTIFYING WOMEN'S FACES IN PARIS

A very curious industry in Paris, and one that is more extensive than might be supposed from its nature, is of paints, pencils, and powders for making up the complexion. Most of the great perfumers: such as Guerlain, Pirer, &c., have a back room to their shops, specially devoted to this mysterious commerce.

The ordinary method of daubing the face first with a white paint, and then with rouge, finds no favor with the consummate artists who teach the use of these beautifying compounds. For whitening the skin a preparation is shown that is composed of some insoluble powder in a liquid; the bottle must first be well shaken, and a very small quantity of its contents must then be taken on a fine old linen rag or bit of cotton and rubbed round and round till the preparation has penetrated the skin thoroughly. This wash makes the complexion beautifully white, without a trace of the flouriness of powder or ordinary paint. It is very costly being sold at $12 for a small bottleful.

Next comes a rouge, which is also very costly, being valued at $18 for a box of the best quality. From this superfine article the grades descend through different prices till we reach the coarse 60-cent rouge, which no well-bred beauty would condescend to use. Different shades of rouge are used for different occasions; there is a shade of daylight, one for the theatre, one for the ball-room, one for the race-course, &c.

Then we have a scarlet liquid used for coloring the lips, and a black powder for blackening the edges of the eyelids; the last requires some dexterity in its use, as it must be put on as a powder and delicately "washed in" with a fine linen rag and lukewarm water. Black and brown pencils are used for making the arch of the eye heavy, and a pencil of delicate blue comes for tracing the veins on the white surface of the painted skin.

To aid in this last crowning touch of the whole artistic performance a chart has been prepared which gives with medical accuracy the position of every vein in the human face, neck, and chest. The negative quality of harmlessness is claimed for the most of the pigments, yet deaths from too free a use of them are not uncommon. M. Obin of the Grand Opera was killed by the white paint wherewith he whitened his head when he played in "William Tell," and Mlle. Mass, the celebrated actress, fell a victim to the poisonous effects of the hair dye wherewith she restored the raven hue of her profuse tresses.—[Phila. Press.

FOOLING WITH A MULE.

A boy in St. Louis was recently presented with a jack-knife, with which, boy like, he cut and marked everything that came in his way, from the dining-room table to the cat's tail. A few days after he had become the happy possessor of the knife his father was startled by seeing two men bringing home the young hopeful in a dilapidated condition. His face seemed to be cut and bruised and covered with blood. The father, of course, was very much alarmed, and inquired of the boy who hit him. "Nothing didn't hit me, sir," the boy answered between his sobs; "t was only a mule kicked me in the eye." "A mule kicked you in the eye, eh?" replied the father. "Haven't I told you a thousand times or more that mules and gunpowder wasn't fit things for boys to fool with? What were you doing with the mule?" "I wasn't foolin' with him at all," said the boy; "I was only trying to cut my name on his back."

AN EAGLE FIGHT IN THE ROAD.

[Wyoka Journal.]

Last Monday morning, as Mr. Knight, of the Forest House, was coming to town with his ice wagon, when near Armstroug's he came across two large eagles in fierce combat on the ground in the road. He drove his horse by with considerable trouble, and then, taking his whip, came back to capture or kill the eagles. He thought at first, from the way they grappled each other with their claws, that they were tied together, and coming up closer, struck one of them over the head, which caused them to separate, each of them hobbling off, unable to fly from exhaustion, having evidently been fighting for a long time. One of them ran toward Mr. Knight's horse, causing him to get frightened and break his harness in his efforts to run off: while the other ran into Armstrong's chicken house, and was driven off by Mrs. Armstrong. They were both bleeding and their bodies were cut by the claws, but they soon recovered and were able to elude pursuit.

KISSING FOR THE CHILDREN.

Kisses in the morning
Make the day seem bright,
Filling every corner
With a gleam of light!
And what happiness he misses
Who, affection's impulses scorning,
Departs, and gives no kisses
To the children in the morning.

Many think it folly;
Many say it's bliss;
Very much depending
On whose lips you kiss!
But the truth I am coming to sing,
And I'd have you all take warning,
If you covet any blessing,
Kiss the children in the morning!

Kisses in the evening,
When the lights are low,
Set two hearts a-dancing,
With affection's glow.
And the angels swarm in numbers,
Round the pillow they are pressing,
Who are wooed to peaceful slumbers,
By a dear one's fond caressing.

Kisses in the morning,
Are not out of place;
Kisses in the evening,
Have a special grace:
And it seems to me that this is,
For indulgence lawful reason:
Sweetest tulips—I mean kisses!
Ye are never out of season!

A LEGACY OF HALF A MILLION.

[Manch Chunk (Pa.) Democrat.]

Just above the Lehighton depot, between the railroad and the river, in a small and comfortless looking hut, lives George Raworth, an Englishman, who carries on a small truck farm. His wife's maiden name was Barker, and her mother was of a family of five. John Holmes who died some eighteen months ago, is one of the cousin's children of this family, and his property is to be divided among his cousins. Mrs. Raworth, some time ago, received notification that John was dead and that she was one of his heirs. With the notification came a blank power of attorney, which she signed and returned, and last January received her portion of the proceeds from the sale of the personal property of the Holmes estate. How much this share amounted to she seems unwilling to state, but says the personal property brought about £30,000. The real property has not been settled yet, but is estimated at from £80,000 upward, or about $400,000. How much of this will be her share, Mrs. Raworth will not give an estimate, but says she will not need to work any more.

The family are considerably further from poverty now than their appearance and manner would indicate. For the little farm they paid some $4,000, and claim that it has nearly doubled in value in the four years since they bought it. The heiress appears to be about fifty years of age. With her husband she came to this country in 1851, lived in Bureau county, Illinois, fourteen years, in Ohio four years, and since then on the truck farm at Lehighton.

Mrs. Raworth attends market here regularly in an old truck wagon, and for years has been seldom missed from among the vendors of produce. Her share of the Holmes estate is estimated to be about $30,000.

On other subjects than that of her fortune she is quite communicative. Her mother's family, she says, were near neighbors of Lord Byron, and her mother and the poet were schoolmates. Byron and Mary Chaworth, the daughter of a wealthy gentleman, it will be remembered, were only prevented from marrying by the stern opposition of the lady's father. He forbade Mary to see or communicate with Byron, but Mrs. Raworth's mother used to carry the tender missives back and forth, and so a correspondence was for some time kept up unsuspected. But the paternal Chaworth's opposition prevailed, and Mary afterwards married a man who proved to be even more wild and reckless than Byron, whose wild and dissolute ways had been the cause of Mr. Chaworth's opposition. Byron's poetical tributes to Mary will be remembered by all.

Mrs. Raworth also tells with evident satisfaction that in her youth she knew Byron's daughter, Lady Lovelace, well.

THE HEROINE OF NEWPORT HARBOR.

[N. Y. Evening Post, 2d.]

Yesterday noon, as a dispatch in the Evening Post announced, Miss Ida Lewis again distinguished herself by rescuing a man who was in danger of drowning in the lower Newport harbor. Miss Lewis first came into prominence in 1866, when she saved the life of a soldier who had set out for a sail on the harbor in a light skiff. It was one of the coldest and most blustering days ever known in this latitude, yet a girl but twenty-five years old, impelled by the noblest spirit of humanity, ventured to the assistance of a man who had brought himself into a sorry plight through sheer foolhardiness.

One day during the autumn of the next year, while a terrible gale was raging, two men set out to cross the harbor with several sheep. One of the animals fell overboard while the boat was rocked by the heavy sea, and its keepers, in trying to save it, were in imminent peril of swamping their craft. Ida Lewis saw them from the window of her father's lighthouse on Lime Rock, and in a few moments was rowing them in safety toward the shore. After landing the men, she went back again and rescued the sheep.

These brave deeds, with others of a less striking character, made Miss Lewis's name famous throughout the world, and won for her the title of "the Grace Darling of America;" but in 1869 the newspapers were filled with the story of what was perhaps her greatest exploit. On the 28th of March two young soldiers set sail from Newport for Fort Adams in a small boat, under the guidance of a boy who pretended to understand the simple rules of navigation. Mrs. Lewis chanced to be looking out of the lighthouse window, and saw a squall strike the boat and overturn it. She called to her daughter, telling her of the casualty. Ida, though ill at the time, rushed out of the house, launched her life-boat and sprang in, with neither hat on her head nor shoes on her feet. By the time she reached the scene of the disaster the boy had perished, and the two soldiers were clinging desperately to the wreck, almost ready to loose their hold from exhaustion. They were dragged into the lifeboat, and carried to Lime Rock, and, with careful nursing, were soon sufficiently restored to proceed to Fort Adams.

Miss Lewis' repeated acts of philanthropy have been recognized by gifts at various times, but no national testimonial, so far as we are aware, has yet been offered to her. True generosity, like true virtue, is its own reward, and we of the world are not often disposed to meddle with its quiet enjoyment by its possessor. It seems eminently fitting, however, that among the first to receive the new decoration to be bestowed by Congress for heroic deeds in saving life should be the heroine of Newport Harbor.

DRAWING-ROOM MUSIC.

[From the Saturday Review.]

For want of judgment, however, on the part of those who listen to music in drawing-rooms, considerable excuse may be found in the kind of music which they are often condemned to hear. Among the many rare gifts which seem to be now-a-days considered common to the greater part of the world, that of musical excellence is not omitted. The same folly which induces misguided persons to imagine that they can string together a readable novel without any knowledge of character or grammar, and act a difficult part with no understanding of stage requirements, has led them to say with Bottom, "I have a reasonable good ear in music; let us have the tongs and the bones." For the many attempts at playing by those who have no touch, and at singing by those who have no ear, the system of education which teaches children a certain set of things without any reference to their individual capacity for them is in great measure responsible. But the worst specimens of musical incompetency which may be heard in drawing-rooms are due to the want of perception and the vanity of those who exhibit the specimens. There are many men and women who might sing or play agreeably if they would confine themselves to things within their powers: but vaulting ambition carries them pell-mell into the dangers of difficult music which can only be encountered successfully after years of study and practice, and makes of the struggles which, it is to be hoped, are more painful to their hearers than themselves, a terrible warning. When one has been present at one or two performances of this kind, one can understand the feelings of a professor of music who was gifted with a very tender conscience besides a great talent, and, being asked the reason of an unusual fit of gloom, replied, "Well, I am just thinking whether I ought to go on teaching these amateurs. They come and learn, but they understand nothing: and they mostly have voices like little cats."

FASHIONS IN JEWELRY.

Jewelry, like all the other branches of toilet and costume, is subjected to the changes and the vagaries of fashion. The red and dark yellow gold are the most fashionable colors for ladies and gentlemen's wear. The first is made of gold and copper, with a tenth of silver for working, whilst the second is an alloy of gold, silver and copper. For ladies, faceted jewelry made into pendants, crosses and necklaces will be much worn. This is made of either the red or yellow gold, and is in some cases composed of alternate pieces of gold and platina—a material which is largely used now-a-days in the manufacture of ladies' goods. Bracelets will be worn very narrow; and in form will be square-edged, round, oval or half-oval, while necklaces are made with pendants of faceted balls and crosses. These and the bracelets are made in either Etruscan yellow or red gold with platina links. Chatelaines of gold in Etruscan, variously ornamented in Japanese and other styles of work, including red gold perforated work, and watches to match are a decided novelty. Earrings will be worn larger in size and are like all the other jewelry of the period, faceted and of either red or yellow gold. Whilst turquois and blue jewelry will only be worn by blondes and persons of light complexion; coral will be in fine demand and much worn, particularly the light and more delicate shades. Diamonds, as usual, will continue to be worn by the wealthy, there being no depreciation in the value of fine stones. In gentlemen's jewelry the same varieties and combination of gold already mentioned will be fashionable. Watches will be flat cased in red gold with monograms in enamel and studs and chains will be of various styles in either red gold or red gold and platina combined.

INCIDENTS OF A MARRIAGE.

[Kingston Freeman.]

A couple who undertook to get married the other day had rather a troublesome time of it. They went, accompanied by a bridesmaid and groomsman, to one of our churches, and were ushered into the sacred edifice and escorted to the altar by the sexton, who, however, got the parties mixed up, stationing the bridesmaid next to the bridegroom, and the bride and groomsman in corresponding wrong positions. The clergyman not noticing the mistake, went on with the ceremony and began marrying the bridesmaid to the bridegroom when the bride served an injunction on him by exclaiming that she was the marrying party. The mistake being remedied, the clergyman took another hitch at it and the performance went smoothly along until it became time for the bridegroom to produce the ring essential to the completion of the ceremony. But when that gentleman felt in his vest pocket it wasn't there; in the other—not there; and then he dove down to the bottom of the remaining pocket, and finally exclaimed, "Well, sure, there's a hole in my pocket and the ring has slipped down into me boot." And the only way to finish the job was for the bridegroom to sit down, and pull off his boot, take out the ring, pull on his boot, stand up like a man, put the ring where it ought to go, and walk out with his bride—and all this he did.

DAIRYMEN IN NORTH-EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: The Pennsylvania State Dairymen's Association has made a special effort the present season to ascertain the condition of the dairy interest of this section, with the following result:

Crawford County has in operation 68 factories, producing 6,310,000 pounds of cheese; Erie County, 22 factories, producing 2,610,000 pounds of cheese; Mercer and Venango Counties, 11 factories, producing 647,700 pounds of cheese; aggregating in the four North-Western counties 101 factories, producing 9,557,700 pounds of cheese. Of these 101 factories only five are manufacturing milk that has been in the least skimmed. Two are regular creameries.

There has been, during the present season, a more determined effort than ever before on the part of manufacturers to improve the quality of their goods, and there is a determination to place Western Pennsylvania cheese upon the market on its actual merits rather than on the reputation of former years. The importance of improving the quality of cheese by the more intelligent treatment of milk in first hands, is constantly kept before dairymen, and they are coming this present season more than ever before to realize the necessity of personal efforts on their own part, in order to compete with the older dairy sections farther east. H. C. G.

MEADVILLE, Penn., Aug. 23, 1875.

VARIETIES.

A BOSTON murderer, in consequence of his poor health, wants his execution delayed.

ALL the animals in a Western traveling show were lately made sick by eating poisoned hay.

A ZOOLOGICAL and botanical collector are to accompany the Prince of Wales on his visit to India.

THERE is much sickness and mortality among the children along the inundated lines of the Western rivers.

GILMORE wants to have "Old Hundred" sung by 100,000 voices at the Centennial, with William Allen to lead.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN is confined to her bed at Newport, and her physicians make very ominous reports of her condition.

ST. LOUIS now proposes to pay off the National debt at the expense of the dogs, which are said to represent a waste of $80,000,000 a year.

A BILL against the landlord of a Massachusetts hotel was collected lately by attaching the dinner after it had been laid on the table for the guests.

A VISITOR in South Park, Colorado, has picked up a curious piece of stone which, on scientific examination, is pronounced to be a petrified plug of tobacco.

THE mortality of children in Cleveland, is charged to the continued dampness of the paved streets. This brings the street sprinkler of that city in danger.

A RICHMOND tobacco manufacturer is going to exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition the whole process of manufacture, from the natural leaf to the perfect plug.

A WESTERN paper has this personal item: "Those who know nice old Mr. Wilson of this place will regret to hear that he was assaulted in a brutal manner last week, but was not killed."

THE factory women in England have inaugurated a movement in favor of the appointment of female overseers in factories, and against legislative restrictions upon the labor of women.

THE novelty in belts is the gros grain ribbon not more than two inches wide, and worn about the waist, to fasten in front of the left side in a bow, with loops and ends reaching nearly or quite to the knee.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar is a clever pianist. At a recent visit to a music store in Paris where he went to buy a piano, the Sultan caused considerable astonishment by sitting down to the instrument and performing with effect a fantasia by Thalberg.

DURING the performance of Barnum's Hippodrome at Moline, Ill., the other day, one man fell while riding and was crushed that he died in a few hours. Another performer was, on the same day, so severely injured that it is thought he cannot survive.

IN a boat race at Washington, the other day, in which five double-scull boats took part, a young lady was one of the rowers. She and a gentleman friend rowed in excellent style, and although not coming in winners of the race were nevertheless third in the contest.

"SAY, Mister," said a soiled-looking boy on the wharf yesterday, "do you ever give a piece o' watermelon to a poor boy whose father 'n mother's dead, 'n who goes to sunday-school, 'n has got a sore heel?" The man was deeply touched, and gave him a large slice off of a rotten one.—[Norwich Bulletin.

THE late Horace Greeley is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, a plain slab with the name, and the dates of birth and death, marking his grave. The latter has just been surrounded by an arbor vitæ hedge, forming an enclosure fifteen feet in diameter, within which scraggy rose bushes are planted.

IT has never been accounted for and probably never will be why a boy who will eat four meals, play ball three hours, gorge himself with unripe fruit and go in swimming six times daily during all vacation and be healthier than a tombstone, will be seized with all sorts of maladies the very moment the school bell rings.

THE Prince of Wales proposes to distribute a large number of souvenirs in the course of his tour through India. Several hundred gold and silver medals and gold rings have been ordered for the purpose. The medals will bear a profile of the Prince on one side and the three plumes with a record of His Royal Highness's visit on the other.

A YOUNG MAN of Wilmington, N. C., having a short leave of absence from his employer, remained away so long at a fashionable summer resort that the employer telegraphed for him to return, or he would lose his place. "Don't want the place; have a $200,000 girl in love with me," was the answer. But he came back in a week and took a place at $30 a month.

A YOUNGSTER being required to write a composition upon some portion of the human body selected that which unites the head to the body, and expounded it as follows: "A throat is convenient to have, especially to roosters and ministers. The former eats corn and crows with it: the latter preaches through his'n, and then ties it up. This is pretty much all I can think of about necks."

DURING the recent flood on the Wildcat River, in Indiana, a resident of Clinton county awoke late one night to find the ground floor of his house entirely submerged, and the waters rising rapidly. He took his children out of bed, set them on the highest part of the roof and began firing shots from his gun, as a signal of distress, until his ammunition gave out. He had just set about composing his mind for death, when some of his neighbors, coming down the river on a boat, sailed in one of his windows and rescued the party.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 4 1875.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Sheriff—ROBERT H. PATTERSON.
Clerk of Courts—JAMES P. O'NEILL.
County Commissioners—{JAMES IRVIN, JOHN O'REILLY.
Controller—WILLIAM H. MECHLING.
Recorder—WILLIAM E. GILES.
Treasurer—JAMES ENGLISH.
Register—ALEXANDER M'FARLAND.
Director of the Poor—HENRY R. HUNTER.

TO WEEKLY SUBSCRIBERS.

From and after this date all persons subscribing by the year for THE WEEKLY POST, either single or in clubs, will receive a beautiful engraving; exquisitely designed, perfectly finished and printed on heavy engraving card board. These engravings may be readily framed in any style desired, and will make splendid parlor ornaments. Our patrons could not purchase these engravings at retail for much, if any less than the subscription price of THE WEEKLY POST, and one of which we shall present to every yearly subscriber. The picture will be at once forwarded upon receipt of the subscription. Our manner of enclosing it guarantees its delivery at its destination in as perfect condition as when it leaves this office.

THE WEEKLY POST is without doubt the largest, cheapest and best weekly in this State. Compare it with any other—"we are not afraid," and besides to demonstrate how highly it is valued, it is only necessary to note the fact that it enjoys a larger circulation than any Republican weekly journal in Pennsylvania. To single subscribers $2,00 and in clubs of five or more $1,50 per year. Address the publishers, Jas. P. Barr & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

"EVERYTHING for office—nothing for the people." This is the burden of the Ring address to the taxpayers of this country.

ALLEN is stronger by ten thousand votes in Ohio than he was a week ago, is the opinion of Col. M'Clure of the Philadelphia Times.

THE untaxed bondholders of the East, don't care how much real estate, labor or business may shrink; they demand their pound of flesh.

IT is charged by Mr. Walker that Delano cost the government $10,000 a year for horses and carriages. Here is a fine chance to "point with pride."

DEMOCRATS remember that Irvin and O'Reilly are your candidates for County Commissioners. See that you vote for them, for a vote for an "independent candidate" is a vote for one of the Ring nominees.

OUR Ring contemporaries have nothing to say about the defalcation charged against the Radical State Treasurer of New Jersey. They no doubt think that the interests of the party demand a judicious silence in regard to the matter.

THE confessions and affidavits of negroes in Laurens, Johnston and Washington counties, Georgia, conclusively prove the existence of an oath bound organization which has for its object the general massacre of the whites, reserving pretty women. Yet our Radical brethren treat the matter as a good joke.

JOSEPHUS SOOY, State Treasurer of New Jersey, is reported to have embezzled fifty thousand dollars of State money. His previous high character leads us to think there must be some mistake about it.—Gazette.

His "previous high character" consists in being a Radical of the straitest sect. Of course, there is some mistake about it. Radical officials are the victims of mistakes of this kind running all the way from $50,000 to $1,000,000 or more.

THE Indians last year cost over eight millions of dollars ($8,032,752 93) against two and a half millions ($2,629,975.97) in 1864; and about the same amount in 1861 and 1862.

This tells the story. Does any one for a moment imagine that the Indians received any considerable portion of this little difference of $5,402,776,-96? Those who are green enough to fancy anything of that sort had better make the acquaintance of those who know to the contrary. The bulk of all this immense sum goes in the shape of square stealing.

INGENIOUS—BUT FALLACIOUS.

The wisdom of certain Republican politicians has devised a pretty little scheme to prop the falling dynasty; although, if they have a fair share of the ordinary sense which appertains to men, they must know two things; that it orignated in deception, and that it will terminate in defeat. Conscious of deserving popular censure, and of being unworthy of the confidence once reposed in them; yet being neither repentant nor humble, their tricky nature induced them to cast about for the means of further hood winking the unwary, by a sort of change of venue. So many of the public measures of the Republican party have been condemned by the vast majority of the people of the United States; so many of their prominent leaders have proved themselves to be dishonest and unfaithful to their public trusts; that the people are alarmed. The country has been made to suffer so grievously, and is still suffering, in so many of our great interests; that the natural verdict of the coming elections scarcely admitted of a doubt. Under such disheartening circumstances, what was to be done? A fair, square campaign before the people, would land the faithless party high and dry. Nothing could be plainer. What then? Why, a fair campaign must not be attempted. Hence the ingenious plan of now charging the Democratic party, by anticipation. So these wise wire-workers select some of the worst of the bad measures of Republicanism, and charge upon the Democracy that if placed in power they will perpetuate such Republican villany. This is all that the currency argument part of the party in power really means. The foolish idea, that the party of the people propose to act against the interest of the people, is what certain Republican presses and orators would cultivate. Could anything be more preposterous? If the laborers and the real taxpayers of the United States cannot find their true friends in the men of the Democratic party, and their real welfare in the success of its principles, then they can find neither in any party.

There is no danger that the Democracy will do injury to the masses of our people, while there has not been merely danger, but years of certainty of the grossest injustice perpetrated by the Republican party, upon millions of their fellow citizens; and this, it is, that the voters are now called upon to remedy, in the only way that is practicable; and that is, by transferring the management of National affairs from Republicanism—wicked; as it has become to pure Democracy. The country has before had happiness and prosperity under Democratic rule, and it can have it again. It has had misery, and crushed industries, under Republicanism, and it will continue to have them under the same rule; because the party has become utterly corrupt, and has learned to live only by preying upon the people.

This is no time to be entering upon the fine points of metophysical Republican plans for doctoring the currency; the real object however being to doctor the party; which is sick unto death. This is the time to bring common sense to bear upon the two diametrically opposite policies of the only two great parties, and to choose which we will support. We want an administration which will consider itself, what it certainly should be, but the servant of the people's will, so long as nothing unconstitutional is demanded, and not the master, to dictate to the people what shall be, and what shall not be; as Grant has been doing.

We hope that the voters who are to decide political events at coming elections, will not be misled. If they approve of the course of the Radical administration, and desire no improvement, let them so declare by their votes. It is not only the right, it is the duty of every honest voter to vote in accordance with his convictions. We certainly shall never ask or encourage any man to vote otherwise. We but fulfill our duty, as faithful champions of what we believe to be the right, when we point to ruling evils, and to their authors, and urge our fellow-men, of all parties, to consider the present condition of the country; our enormous National, State, county, and city taxation; our prostrated industries; and the vast corruption which is stalking over the land. To consider what administration, and by what political organization these things have come to pass. When men have thus considered, we may "point with pride" to the very different records of past Democratic administrations, and ask them not to allow their better judgment to be deceived by the false arguments of the presses and political orators whom we oppose.

MR. LASHELL TO THE FRONT.

Mr. Jacob Lashell, one of the present county commissioners, whose name was preseuted to the late Democratic Convention for re-nomination, and was rejected, has carried out his pledge and announces himself an independent candidate. He charged "unfair treatment" in the Convention and "fraudulent voting" therein, and when brought before the Democratic County Committee he refused to answer whether he would abide its decision or not, which he now alludes to in his card as "certain conditions." Well as there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent him from running for another term, let him run. He will get but few votes and we predict he will be the worst beaten candidate that ever ran in Allegheny county for that office. Jacob, you had better step down and out.

MR. SOOY, the Radical Treasurer of New Jersey from all accounts was a model man and a splendid figure head for the "God and morality" party. When the officers went to look for him they were directed to search the lowest dens of Philadelphia and in one of them he was found. There is no possible escape for the Radical party, so far as responsibility for Mr. Sooy's acts are concerned. He has been under suspicion for a year past. The Legislature of New Jersey elects the Treasurer. Last winter his term expired. The House was Democratic and the Senate Radical. The Democrats had a majority on joint ballot, and the Radical Senate refused to go into joint session, and thus Mr. Sooy was enabled to hold on to his office. His alleged defalcations occurred since the close of his last term, and he gave no bond for the present term. In this way his bondsmen were released, and the State will have to lose all. In every aspect of the case the Radicals are responsible to the tax payers of New Jersey.

THE Dispatch says sarcastically:

Delano can do no wrong. Marsh is a liar, Welsh is a liar, Walker is a liar, Red Cloud is a liar, the papers are all liars; for Delano can do no wrong. See if the Commission don't say so.

Unfortunately this is the exact position maintained by President Grant and all the organs of the Administration. Delano and the Indian Ring are to be whitewashed as a matter of course, and this coat of whitewash is to be offered as a reason why the Radical ticket should be elected. Every vote for the Ring ticket is an endorsement of the Indian frauds.

THE Ohio platform is growing so rapidly in favor with our people, especially the Republicans of Allegheny County, that we should not be astonished to hear of its adoption bodily. We have the opinion of the leading manufacturers of this city, on this subject, and they assure us they will support the Democratic ticket, if our platform pronounces against any further contraction in favor of free banking, and the repeal of the resumption act. We have no doubt about what the Erie Convention will do on this subject.

MINOR NOTES.

A Democratic procession at Raymond, Miss, a few days ago, was joined by three hundred colorsd citizens.

THE health of Robert Dale Owen is said to be rapidly improving, and hopes are now entertained that he will recover his reason.

THE indications at present in California are that the grape crop in that State this year will be the largest that has ever been known.

CAPT. JOHN PORTER, of Ebensburg, is the delegate elect to the Erie Convention from the Thirty-fifth Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Cambria and Blair.

ILLINOIS lawyers are discussing the question whether the United States Ku-klux law is applicable to the recent outrages in Williamson county in that state.

THE St. Louis Republican suggests that as Grant cannot certainly use but one of the Bibles he got from the Chatauqua Sunday School he give the other to Delano. What does Delano want of it?

THE women of Iowa have been holding a suffrage convention and have met with marvelous success. They almost converted Governor Kirkwood. At all events, he has avowed himself since the convention "a believer in the distant advent of woman's suffrage."

AT Vicksburg, Miss., a colored Democractic club has been organized. A resolution, setting forth the determination of the members of the club to vote and act as their consciences and interest dictated, without fear of the Republican party lash, was unanimously adopted.

THE Chicago Tribune is at it already and is predicting the Republican platform for 1876. As the party has violated every principle in its platform for the last dozen years, it is of very little consequence for what it declares next year. It will be repudiated for violating its past pledges.—Gazette.

IN Montour the Democrats have made the following nominations: Senator, Thos. Chalfant (subject to the decision of the Senatorial conferees); Prothonotary, Geo. W. Miles; Commissioners, James Auld; William J. McKee; District Attorney, Leander K. Mowrer; Auditors, W. D. Weidenhamer, Frederick C. Cran.

THE Boston Journal says that the law passed by the Massachusetts legislature regulating municipal debt is already bearing good fruits. It has a tendency to advance the value of municipal bonds, and many towns, having ascertained the possible workings of the law, have reduced their annual expenditures and advanced their rate of taxation.

THE commencement of a new era of investigations is foreshadowed in our Washington special, which states that another attempt is to be made upon the Ring that has so long disgraced the national capital. It is hoped that it will be more thorough than the last attempt in this direction, and it is intimated that a successful exposure of the rotteness of that real estate pool will put an effectual quietus upon the Third-Term business.—Chicago Times.

GENERAL SELDEN CONNOR, the Republican candidate for Governor in Maine, still clings to the delusion that prohibition can prohibit. In his opening speech of the canvass, at Portland, on Thursday, he said: "The people of Maine are determined to suppress the liquor traffic, and to that determination they still adhere. Prohibition is the only method which is efficacious and consistent. License as a protection and ally to temperance is a delusion and a snare."

THE Connecticut tobacco crop is maturing earlier than usual this season, owing partly to the good growing weather, and partly to the fact that many growers put out their plants somewhat in advance of the usual time. The crop in most instances is of uncommonly large growth, many fields being utterly impassable. In many instances growers have had to add to their buildings in order to accommodate the unexpected crops since the recent rains. Probably East Hartford and adjacent towns will put a larger stock upon the market this season than they have before for ten years.

THE Monticello (Fla.) Constitution tells of a negro "trial jestice" named D. M. Pembroke, against whose wife complaint was preferred by a colored sister of petty larceny in the theft of an under garment. The wife was arrested uron a warrant issued by her husband, and she put in the plea that she had found the garment in question; but the justice put no faith in that story and committed his wife in default of $100 bail to answer at the next Circuit Court. She now lies in the county jail a victim to an inflexible justice who, perhaps, was only too glad of a chance to retire his wife for a season.

THE "Third Term spook" still materializes in a very life-like manner upon occasion. The New York Commercial Advertiser—organ—says: "The condition of things in the country may force the National Convention to renominate General Grant as the state of affairs at the close of President Lincoln's first term compelled the politicians against their will to renominate him. The Republican State Convention will do no such foolish thing just now as to declare against a "Third Term.'" This looks as if an attempt might be made to bring about those circumstances which Grant thought "not likely to arise."

SAYS the Cincinnati Gazette, Republican. "We have an army and navy Ring which has kept us behind all the rest of the civilized world in our arms and in all our engines of war." And we have an Indian Ring, a whisky ring, postoffice rings, land rings, sandstone rings and numerous others. Ring-rule seems to prevail in almost all branches of government. Is it any wonder, then, that the people are favorably disposed toward such sweeping changes in administration as will secure the complete extirpation of the rings? Republicanism has proved exceedingly efficient in raising up rings, has no taste for the work of smashing them. The people must do that for themselves.

GOV. AMES of Mississippi should step to the front without delay. It is several weeks since Col. G. W. Wells charged in a public speech that Gov. Ames incited the Vicksburg riot, and that he remarked in the presence of living witnesses that the "blood of twenty-five or thirty negroes would benefit the Republican party;" but as yet the Governor has not answered the damaging accusation. Col Wells has published a card, making this direct issue with the Governor; "To the end that this controversy, unsought by me, may be speedily settled, I now state that whenever Gov. Ames denies the charges made by me, over his own signature, it will then be understood that the obligation of secrecy is removed from the gentlemen who were present at the interview referred to, and I shall then feel called upon and be able to establish in substance the statements which I have made."

REFERRING to the acknowledgments by many Republican papers, that money has been sent to Ohio, North Carolina, and Connecticut, by the Cabinet and Executive Committee of the Republican party, the Indianapolis Sentinel says: "Here is an open vindication of the system of levying blackmail upon officeholders for the purpose of supplying a corruption fund for the party. There is no cloaking or concealing the practice. It is confessed and justified with the shameless audacity of confirmed political vice. Hypocrisy is said to be the tribute which vice pays to virtue, but here is a case in which vice is so abandoned that it scorns any show of respect for its opposite. To add a peculiar force to this instance of an acknowledged levy of a tax for partisan purposes on the civil service of the country, the administration guilty of the act is the one which entered upon its course with the promise to make the civil service independent of political changes, and offered pledges to the country that office should be the reward of merit, and not the spoil of successful partisan service."

THE Democratic party should rise up and thank Senator Morton for the timely assistance he has rendered it in New England. He has been doing good work where it was most needed, and if he will only continue to swing around and talk war, we shall have an honest government in 1877 and the beginning of a lasting peace. Here is what the Boston Globe, one of the leading Republican journals of the East, says of Mr. Morton's Portland speech:

Alas! Senator Morton has learned nothing. He has begun his stumping tour in Maine with a demagogue's speech. He has brought the "bloody shirt" with him, and he raises the worn old cry of "Beware the South, trust her not." There is but one issue, he says, in the coming contest, the South against the North. The people of the South are lying quiet now, simply to lull the apprehensions of the North, but they mean mischief there, and give 'em the least chance, the least power, and pensions to the Confederate soldiers and pay for the liberated slaves will surely follow. Bah! We have more respect for the Republican voters of Maine than to think that they for a moment believed such stuff as this. We do not want to see the Democratic party gain in New England, led as it now is, but so sure as the misguided, blinded Republican leaders talk as Morton talked in Portland, last night, so sure will it gain. Republicans in Maine are intelligent, thinking men. Talk sense to them.

(From the Democratic Chronicle Shippensburg, Pa.)

WHY WE ARE IN FAVOR OF THE HON. JAMES P. BARR OF PITTSBURGH FOR GOVERNOR.

It may be asked, why we, located as we are, on the South Eastern border of the State, should urge the nomination of Hon. James P. Barr, or hoist his name, as it has been, to the Chronicle mast head. We answer—for many reasons—and among them the following:

That we know him to be an active, honest and hard-working Democrat.

That he has, for over thirty years, been true to his trust, to his party and its principles.

That he is no party trickster—no upstart politician—no paid backer-up of party rings, cliques or factions, but the trusted and faithful Editor of that excellent Democratic organ, THE PITTSBURGH POST.

That he has a thorough knowledge of all the duties and requirements of a State officer, having himself honorably and honestly filled the office of Surveyor General from the first Tuesday of May, 1863, up to the same day and date in 1866.

That he is a Western man in our State, and the undoubted choice of the Western Democracy.

That now the Western Democracy claim the candidate for Governor in this campaign, and that we believe their claim to be strictly fair, honorable, just and right.

That the Eastern, Northern and Southern portions of our State have been well represented in the past, while the West has had to stand back for time after time, yet always true to the party safety and ever faithful in the fight.

That we believe the true policy of our party should be Equal Rights among ourselves, and that those rights now demand of us a full support for Hon. James P. Barr.

The coming campaign will be one full of interest and surrounded by danger on every hand; the foe is already in the field with all the power that money, fraud and falsehood can command.

It would be a terrible wrong and blight upon our Democratic brethren of other States, if we, by any selfish or unguarded act, should fail to make a sweeping victory in November—it would be, not only our own State defeated, but a presidential defeat in the whole United States next year.

Hartranft and Rawle are the men we have now to battle with—they are the men we must defeat if we expect to redeem Pennsylvania from the rule and ruin of the Republican party. They profess the principles and claim allegiance with the party we despise—they hold opinions we cannot endorse—they are, in short, the leading spirits of all the corrupt and extravagant political rings that exist within our State. To defeat these two bad men at the election in November is, and should be, the aim and desire of every honest and honorable voter in the State.

To accomplish this end we must secure men of ability, of character, of stability, and of general worth—they must be men in whom the weary and overburdened people can confide—men who are known in the past for truth, honesty and integrity—men who have ever been soundly Democratic, and above all, men who are popular with the people and free from all financial and political rings and wrongs.

Where, then, can two such men be found? We answer, by nominating as one of them, the Hon. James P. Barr, for Governor, and some other man of equal honesty and character for the opponent of the "ring-pledged and "faction-owned" Rawle.

Nominate James P. Barr, of Pittsburgh, for our candidate for Governor, and not a Democratic vote in all the Keystone State will be absent from the poll, while half of the Republicans will not turn out for Hartranft, all the temperance vote will be against him, while thousands of disappointed and disgusted workers in his own party have determined to oppose him in all his aspirations for a second term.

(Communicated.)

GIVE US JAMES P. BARR.

Editors of the Shippensburg Chronicle:

GENTLEMEN:—I am much pleased to notice in your last issue the name of Hon James. P. Barr, of Pittsburgh, heading the Democratic ticket as your choice for Governor in the coming campaign. Being an ex-editor myself, and having in the coming contest no local interests at stake, and no particular candidate to favor, I feel free to say—that no better, braver truer or more deserving Democrat can possibly be brought before the people for their suffrage. True to himself, and true to his party and its principles he becomes a fit man and safe leader in the common cause—in fact, I know of no man with a purer record and stronger claim to place before the delegates at Erie.

For more than thirty years the name of James P. Barr, has stood with honor on the list of active, watchful workers in the Western portion of our State, while his excellent Democratic paper, THE PITTSBURGH POST has done ample service, and gone bravely forward with the party, both in victory and defeat.

As a test of his ability the public will remember him as our Surveyor General from 1863 up to 1866—this office he filled with more than usual credit to himself and party.

But in behalf of Mr. Barr, there are other and stronger reasons why his nomination should be made at present—it is the debt of party fellowship we owe our Democratic brethren West of the mountains—for their many manly fights and splendid victories, and above all, for their faithful support of the many nominations crowded on them by the combinations formed between the East and North at past conventions.

All our working Democrats who happened to be present at our convention of 1869 and 1872 will well remember the candor and anxiety manifested by the Western men, and in defense of their just rights to equal representation with the higher offices of State—and how, when forced to yield to men from other sections they done so gracefully and added to it more than glorious victories at their homes.

These and other truths require that Western men should now receive the honors they request, and we sincerely trust that every uninstructed delegate will make amends by voting first and last for Hon. James P. Barr, for Governor.

The success of this campaign depends more upon the good feeling and fair dealing within our own ranks than upon the inroads to be made upon the enemy—let us then to work and with a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together, win back the State and guarantee the President beyond a doubt in 1876.

Yours respectfully,
R. J. COFFEY.

Shippensburg, Aug. 30, 1875.

LETTERS FOR THE PEOPLE.

NUMBER TWO.

THE NATION'S DEBT AT THE BREAKING OUT OF THE WAR—THE NEW LOANS—RUINOUS RATES OF INTEREST—THE TAXES LAID ON THE PEOPLE—THE BONDHOLDERS GO FREE—SOME FACTS STONGLY PRESENTED.

To the Editors of The Post:

"There is no material wealth produced or developed but by physical labor upon material objects."

In 1860-61, when our internecine war broke out, the Nation was $80,000,000 in debt. The first few millions of dollars necessary to put our forces on a war footing was easily borrowed. The second loan of $250,000 000 was taken by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia banks. This loan was soon exhausted, and when Congress met, it became a subject of anxious inquiry, by what means to provide the necessary funds to carry on the war, as no further loan could be effected except at ruinous rates of interest. The Committee of Ways and Means, for the House of Representatives, finally determined to report a bill, providing for the issuing of United States notes, receivable for all Government transactions, and making them a legal tender for all contracts and transactions between individuals. The Secretary of the Treasury refused to sanction the measure, and the committee made great efforts to obtain further ordinary loans, but failed to procure them except at what would be equivalent to forty cents on the dollar. In February, 1862, the committee reported the Legal Tender bill to the House, and after great opposition it passed that body. There was nothing said about the kind of currency in which either principal or interest was to be paid. When it became apparent that the bill would become a law,

THE KEEN SIGHTED SHYLOCKS

of New York made their appearance in Washington and urged upon the Committee of Ways and Means, that the bill should be so amended that the interest should be made

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Gold was then at a high premium, and they saw plainly enough that if they could purchase U. S. legal tender notes at sixty per cent. discount and have the interest payable semi-annually in gold, it would be the safest and grandest speculation ever perpetrated.

The proposition they made was simply as follows: We Shylocks will pay

FORTY CENTS IN GOLD,

and receive the government's obligation to return us one dollar for every forty cents we advance, and in addition to pay us gold instead at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, not on the forty cents we loan, but on the dollar which the government is obligated to pay to us. Now if one dollar in gold was worth two dollars in paper, and it was worth over that, at that time, five cents in gold was equal to ten cents in paper interest for forty cents, twenty cents for eighty cents, and twenty-five cents for a dollar. Yet this

MONSTROUS PROPOSITION

was sanctioned by Congress and became the law of the land, and all subsequent loans during the war were made on the same basis. Nothing was said in the bond about the currency, in which the U. S. Bonds were to be paid, but when General Grant was inaugurated President, he assumed that these loans as they became due

WERE PAYABLE IN GOLD,

and the Republican party sanctioned the assumption. Thus Congress made a law that the capitalists who loaned the government $400,000, should receive the government's obligation to pay $1,000,000, and to receive gold interest on the $1,000,000 till the loan became due, and now as they become due they are paid in gold or its equivalent, and to pay these obligations it laid

A TAX ON EVERY BUSINESS OCCUPATION.

It made a law that all contracts, all legal papers, notes, receipts, checks, even a box of matches should be stamped to raise funds for the same purpose. A member of the Congress that perpetrated this most gigantic swindle, had invested $30,000 in government securities previous to the passage of this bill. After it became a law he went to the treasury and received $60,000 in legal tenders for the $30,000 invested; how many did the same thing we don't know; but we do know that we paid a tax and every producer in the land was and is taxed in some way to pay the iniquitous debt, perpetrated on the industry of the nation by partial legislation. This government transaction contained

ANOTHER PROVISION,

whether it was demanded by the Shylocks we don't know, but it is in the bond, that though Mr. Capitalist should own a hundred million dollars in the obligation, he should not be taxed one cent on them either by States or municipalities. The farmer

MUST BE TAXED,

the mechanic must be taxed, every industrial interest and pursuit must be taxed, the soldier that fought the battles must be taxed;

BUT THE BONDHOLDER, NEVER.

Congress said to every soldier, to every merchant, to every man engaged in any industrial pursuit, this paper currency, worth in gold but forty cents on the dollar, we compel you to receive for all dues; it is a legal tender, but to the Shylock usurer it obsequiously said: "You belong to a privileged class, we exempt

YOUR BONDS FROM TAXATION

and pay your interest in gold. These transactions were not confined to the money lender of the United States, but as the vulture seeth his prey from afar, the keen scented usurers from Europe hurried to the bankquet prepared, and feasted their insatiate appetites on the prey. Let us

IMAGINE A SCENE

that did in effect take place. A foreigner one morning enters the office of Mr. Jay Cooke, who was the official financial agent of the Treasury Department, and inquires for that officer. On being conducted to the inner sanctum, he introduces himself as an Englishman from London, and proposes to purchase some U. S. bonds. What amount do you desire to purchase is the reply? I will take $100,000,000 and give you $40,000,000 in exchange on London, less the value of the exchange. The transaction is consummated and Mr. Rothchild returns to London only $60,000,000 richer than when he came. Strange and unreasonable as this may seem, it is the truth, and did in effect take place, and the industrial dupes in these United States have been taxed and are taxed to pay it all. The expenses of the Government during the six years is estimated by one perfectly competent to judge to have been in excess of $1,500,000 per day. In six years are 2,190 days, at the above estimation the amount would equal $3,285,000,000. This amount the Government agreed to pay with interest and principal in gold to the usurers for the sum of $1,314,000,000 actually received. When we take into consideration the gold interest already iniquitously paid, and the augmented principal paid, and yet to be paid, we say,

NO PARALLEL CAN BE FOUND

in the history of any enlightened people in the world, and no people ought to submit tamely to such an imposition. Now we know that the Republican party was in power during the inception and perpetration of this gigantic fraud, and since the war both by precept and example have sanctioned it. Will the electors of this nation keep them in power? It can only be because the facts are not understood.

ICONOCLAST.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION—THE REPUBLICAN HARD MONEY RESOLUTION—THE GEGHAN BILL, &C.

A writer in the N. Y. Sun furnishes an interesting article on the Ohio campaign, in which he alludes to the questions now most discussed throughout that State. Referring to the financial plank adopted in the Republican platform, he says:

"The Democratic Convention then took up the bungling and murky greenback resolution of the Republican Convention, and hammered it out so thin that people could see through it easier than while in the shape in which the Republicans left it. Thereupon the Republicans of Ohio suddenly affected hard money, and in their zeal to attack the Democratic softs, they almost forgot the Catholics and the schools. The battle raged for a month or so between hard money and paper money. But there being a lamentable dearth of both kinds, it only took 'hard times' four or five weeks to drive 'hard money' to the wall. Just at that juncture Greenback Morton entered the State, and found that the right wing of the Republicans had been turned on the financial issue. He unfurled the bloody shirt, and tried to rally them with that old battle-stained banner. He failed; and then it was that he advised the Republicans to abandon the money issue, fall back upon the school question, and open their batteries upon the Catholic clergy and the Roman Pontiff. They obeyed orders; and this is a brief sketch of the twofold change of Republican tactics in the Ohio campaign."

The writer then quotes the Geghan bill, as follows:

An act to secure liberty of conscience in matters of religion to persons imprisoned or detained by authority of law.

SECTON 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That as liberty of conscience is not forfeited by reason of conviction of crime, or by reason of detention in any penal, reformatory or eleemosynary institution, or any house of refuge, work house, jail or public asylum in this State, no person in such institution shall be compelled to attend religious worship or instruction of a form which is against the dictates of his or her conscience; and it shall be the duty of every director, trustee, superintendent or other person having in charge any such institution to furnish ample and equal facilities to all such persons for receiving the ministrations of the authorized clergymen of their own religious denominations and persuasions, under such reasonable rules and regulations as the trustees, directors, managers or superintendents shall make; but no such rules shall be so construed as to prevent the clergymen of any denomination from fully administering the rites of his denomination to such inmates, provided such ministration entails no expense upon the public treasury.

Upon which he remarks that, this is the gorgon wherewith bigots in religion and demagogues in politics are trying to frighten the people of Ohio into the belief that the Pope is going to seize and pocket a large share of the school fund! Can human eyes discover the chain that links the conclusion to the premises? The law is sound, for it is based on the fundamental principles of religious liberty, viz.: allowing all persons to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences, and not compelling them to worship Him otherwise.

This law simply permits persons who are confined in penal institutions, or are supported in charitable asylums under State control, to select religious teachers and seek religious consolation according to the faith they profess or in which they were trained, and protects them against being coerced to accept the services of any others. Can sincere Protestants object to this? Would they not rejoice to see such a law enacted in every Catholic country on the globe? Indeed, does it not spring from the same doctrine of toleration in matters of religion for which Martin Luther himself contended in Germany, which drove Wm. Brewster and his Puritan associates from England to Holland, and thence to Massachusetts, and on which Roger Williams founded Rhode Island and Wm. Penn Pennsylvania? Was it not on this principle that in our times such non-conformists as John Angell James, the great Congregational preacher, and Samuel Gurney, the eminent Quaker banker, refused to pay tithes voluntarily to the Established Church of England, which drove Thomas Chalmers out of the Established Church of Scotland, and compelled Gladstone to disestablish the Episcopal Church in Ireland? These Protestant illustrations might be multiplied almost indefinitely, and a keen controversialist might perhaps be able to press them to logical conclusions living far beyond the very proper law under consideration.

I understand this law grew out of a refusal of the Protestant managers of an orphan asylum, a majority of whose inmates were Catholics, to allow a Catholic priest to minister to them. If these bigoted dunderheads had foreseen the political tempest they were raising, I rather think they would have shown more common sense, not to speak of Christian charity. But what has this law to do with the subject of common schools? Nothing whatever. And that is the very reason why the Republicans say little about it, except to hurl harmless squibs at the men who introduced it by calling him St. Geghan. The very fact that, regardless of all logical connection between the two subjects, the Republicans are getting up a furor over the schools by pretending that there is danger of a division of the fund, only proves the desperate straits to which they are driven. They try to frighten people into the belief that there are well founded fears of a portion of this fund being clutched and bagged by the Catholics.

Now, there is not a particle of evidence worthy of the name that Catholics in any such numbers as to carry weight with them in Ohio entertain this purpose. And if they did, the following article in the State Constitution stands right in their path. I quote from that instrument:

"The General Assembly shall make such provision, by taxation or otherwise, as, with the income arising from the school trust fund, will secure a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the State; but no religious or other sect or sects shall ever have any exclusive right to, or control of, any part of the school funds of this State."

Of course, the Constitution can be amended. Yet not only all the ordinary obstacles in the way of amending State Constitutions are incorporated into that of Ohio, but it has some impediments peculiar to itself which would render isolated propositions to amend almost certain to encounter defeat, even if the propositions were not specially objectionable. But a proposed amendment to authorize a sectarian division of the school fund! Why, there is not a fanatic in the State who believes it could obtain the necessary three-fifths majority in the Legislature to permit its submission to the people. If, by any chance, it should ever reach the point where it must pass the ordeal of the ballot boxes, there is not a bigot in Ohio who does not know that it would be voted down by an immense majority.

As to the record of the Democratic party of Ohio, on a division of the school fund, he says:

Bent on their holy crusade, the Republican State Convention adopted a resolution charging the Democratic party with the intent to favor schemes for its division in the interest of the Catholics. This was the spirit and substance of the challenge. When the Democratic State Convention assembled they met it with the following explicit and defiant declaration in their platform:

Thirteenth—We favor the complete separation of Church and State; religious independence and absolute freedom of opinion, equal and exact justice to all religious societies and purely secular education at the expense of the taxpayer, without division among or control by any sect, directly or indirectly, of any portion of the public school fund. In view of the admirable provisions of our State Constitution upon these subjects, which are due to the energy and wisdom of the Democratic party, we denounce the Republican platform as an insult to the intelligence of the people of Ohio and a base appeal to sectarian prejudices.

It would seem that this ought to have ended the controversy for this campaign at least. But no; this would not serve the end of the desperate party which has thrown up the sponge on paper money and taken up the cudgels against the octogenarian Pontiff. If the Ohio Republicans are in favor of both hard money and an undivided school fund, I think they are in more danger from Sam Cary of Cincinnati than from Pius Ninth of Rome.

As a matter of interest we give the following names of parties that furnished machinery for the Edgar Thomson Steel works: The boilers were built by the Pittsburgh Locomotive works; Messrs. McIntosh & Hemphill, of Pittsburgh, built the two large blowing engines and two large rail mill engines; the Keystone Bridge Company put in one train of rolls and Messrs. Jas. Moore & Co., of Philadelphia, the other; H. R. Worthington of New York, supplied the six double pumps and the cupola blowing engine, and H. G. Morris, of Philadelphia, but the three smaller engines; Messrs. Fairbanks, Morse & Co. have put in two 20-ton ladle scale, and the largest size furnace stock-charging scale. The fires are in and steel has been made, and the successful running of these extensive works is looked for in the near future, probably before our readers will all have read this number of the manufacturer.

FINANCIAL.

THE CALIFORNIA CRASH.

Suspension of Lee & Shepard.

THE CALIFORNIA BANK FAILURE.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The well known publishing house of Lee & Shepard, of Boston, suspended payment on Saturday. This suspension involves the New York firm of Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, and this morning the acting partner of the house, Mr. Dillingham, made an unconditional assignment to James Miller, the publisher, No. 67 Broadway. A private telegram received from Boston this morning gives the liabilities of the senior firm at $1,000,000, but Mr. Miller and other prominent publishers who are well informed in regard to the business of the house, say that the sum involved will not exceed $350,000, and that they will probably be able to pay fifty cents on a dollar.

The New York branch is a comparatively new concern, of which Messrs. Lee & Shepard are two-third owners, the remaining share being owned by Mr. Dillingham. The debts of this house amount to about $150,000. Mr. Miller, assignee, took possession of the establishment, and after making a liberal allowance for bad debts and depreciation of stock, he estimates the concern will be able to pay its debts in full. The parent house of Lee & Shepard was established in 1863, and did a very successful business up to the time of the Boston fire, in which calamity its losses were more than $100,000. They made a determined effort to recover themselves, but, owing to general stagnation of trade, they have been at length forced to suspend payment. The event will cause general regret, as the firm, though young, was one of the most popular in the trade.

Union Adams, wholesale dealer in men's furnishing goods, suspended to-day. Liabilities are unknown.

THE CALIFORNIA FAILURE.

WHY RALSTON'S RESIGNATION WAS DEMANDED.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 30.—A prominent banker reports that the immediate cause of the demand by the Directors of the Bank of California for Ralston's resignation was the discovery by the Directors during the investigation of a lot of bills receivable from irresponsible parties aggregating in the neighborhood of a million dollars with no collaterals. It is also reported it was the intention of the Directors to have subsequently called Ralston into their counsel to avail themselves of his intimate knowledge of the business of the bank.

Rumors are afloat this morning of an attachment issued against the Bank of California, but reference to the records shows nothing of the kind as yet.

HEAVY STOCK BROKERS IN TROUBLE.

It is reported that some heavy stock brokers and others who have borrowed large sums, in one case amounting to half a million dollars for the benefit of the Bank of California, securing their own bills payable with the stock of the bank, are likely to become heavily involved. Stock of the Bank of California will be given away at present. Collection day, thus far, is progressing with mutual feeling and accommodation among business men. It is difficult to ascertain how matters stand before evening.

THE FUNERAL OF THE DECEASED PRESIDENT.

The funeral services of Ralston are now being held at Calvary Presbyterian Church, corner Geary and Powell streets. Obituary services are conducted by Rev. John Hemphill. The National Guard is largely represented, as are also many civic and benevolent associations. Officers and employers of the various manufacturing enterprises, corporations, educational and business bodies, all forming an immense concourse. Flags of the city are at half mast. Many business houses are closed.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The funeral of Ralston to-day was the most imposing obsequies ever witnessed in this city. Services were conducted at Cavalry Church, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, decorated with flowers and funeral wreaths. A concourse of citizens numbering probably 20,000, gathered around the Church. After the services at the church, the procession, consisting of a battalion of Cavalry, three regiments of Infantry, Battery and Artillery, Templar Lodge, Odd Fellows, Clergy and hearse, with the following pall bearers: R. F. Morrow, Wm. Burling, D. O. Mills, H. P. Wakelee, Wm. T. Coleman, G. H. Howard, Wm. Sharon, D. D. Colton, S. M. Wilson, Wm. Alvord, John O. Earl, Louis A. Garnet, M. Livingston, Thos. Bell, Geo. S. Dodge, Peter Donahoe, Col. W. H. L. Barnes, Hon. Ogden Hoffman, Hon. Cornelius Cole, W. K. Van Derstice, W. K. Dietrich, A. A. Cohen, Chas. Clayton, Company G., 1st Infantry, guard of honor. The hearse followed by the clerks of the Bank of California, Regents and Faculty of the University, members of the Chamber of Commerce, Stock Exchange, Pacific Stock Exchange, members and friends of the family in carriages, officers and employees of manufacturing concerns in which the deceased had been interested, and a concourse of citizens numbering thousands brought up the rear. The services at the Cemetery were conducted according to the rites of Odd Fellows. The streets on the route of the procession were lined with people and there was a great gathering at the cemetery.

COMMERCIAL PAPER PROTESTED.

A number of cases were reported to-day in which commercial paper has gone to protest, in some instances on prominent firms, but no disposition is shown to take any action on protests or push endorsers. In the majority of cases notes have been partially paid and renewed.

SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.

The San Francisco correspondent of the Record Union, a well known writer and one who has heretofore taken a pretty favorable view of all movements made by the managers of the bank, makes the following significant statement which the Bulletin reprints. In the meantime, investigation by the trustees into the affairs of the collapsed bank has proceeded and some new facts have gradually become known that excite a good deal of anxiety to receive the forthcoming report and know the worst. It can be stated that the condition of the bank's affairs are far worse than dreamed of, and that the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, whose duty it is to verify the monthly exibit of the managers has been

SYSTEMATICALLY DECEIVED

for some time past. These monthly exhibits have failed to detail the true state, accounting even if the statements that are made in well-informed circles as to improper entries upon books and important obligations in current but not entered at all and over issues of capital stock for purposes of hypothecating should ultimately be qualified, the fact will remain that at the time of the crash

THE BANK WAS ROTTEN THROUGH AND THROUGH.

The whole capital five million, the whole surplus, one and a half millions on top of that are gone and said balance indebtedness remains, for which stock holders, in their individual capacity are liable to be called on; assets to a large nominal amount are discovered upon which a small per centage only can be realized. Many are worthless.

CAPITALISTS SWINDLED.

The bank has literally been a heavy borrower in a quiet way in this market, and half a score of the wealthiest capitalists have been recently victimized in sums counted by quarter and half millions. At least one who can afford it has been bit even more heavily.

THE NATIONAL GOLD BANK IN A SATISFACTORY CONDITION.

At the request of the Comptroller of Cursency at Washington, Dr. Linderman, Director General of the United States Mint of this city, has made a thorough examination of the books and assets of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company and found everything in a satisfactory condition. He will report the same to the Comptroller. The bank will be left free by the Government to manage its own affairs.

There is a rumor on the street to-day of a large over-issue of the stock of the Bank of California; it is also rumored that collaterals of security have mysteriously disappeared, the only trace of them left being the envelopes in which they were sealed at the time of deposit. In the envelopes on examination were found certain worthless paper. D. O. Mills, in an interview this afternoon, stated that he knew of no such over-issue or disappearance of collaterals.

The inquest in the case of Ralston will be resumed to-morrow. The stomach has been subjected to a chemical analysis. The feeling to day is cheerful among business men. Collection day has caused no failures. The London and San Francisco Bank has bought exchange from prominent merchants during the day to large amounts, and many dealers have paid amounts not due until next collection day to assist those who are short.

Later—Sharon is credited with the statement that unless something unforeseen turns up, the directors of the Bank of California will resume business. An attorney stated in the rooms of the Bar Association to-day, that one of the directors of the Bank of California told him the affairs of the bank were in a better condition than he anticipated when the directors commenced their examination.

RALSTON'S TRANSFER OF HIS PROPERTY.

The deed of Ralston's conveys to Wm. Sharon, all his property, real and personal, wherever found, and the absolute ownership with the right to dispose of the same on such terms and prices as he deems best, and to apply the same and proceeds thereof and of the property hereby conveyed to such purposes and uses as said Wm. Sharon may, in his judgment, deem best for our joint and several interests.

NO COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday met with closed doors. It transpires that a heated discussion arose, and the policy of taking no action with regard to the resolutions in memory of Ralston were adopted with only one dissenting vote. The majority of the Board signified their intention of attending the funeral in private capacities. Business will be, to a great extent, suspended during the funeral.

STILL CLOSED.

The Merchants' Exchange Bank does not open this morning, in accordance with the almost positive assurance of the secretary, given yesterday. The officers are apparently somewhat less confident of immediate resumption than yesterday, but say that any delay will be merely temporary. The National Gold Bank and Trust Company is still closed and unable to say when it will resume, but says that the outlook is favorable.

AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—The National Bank Examiner for the Pacific coast has been directed by the Comptroller of the Currency to examine into the affairs of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company of San Francisco.

LONDON, August 31.—Henry Dewitt & Co. have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at $400,000.

FAILURE OF WHOLESALE GROCERS.

TORONTO, August 31.—Robert Griffith & Co, wholesale grocers have made an assignment.

A BAD SHOWING.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The assignee of Samuel A. Castle & Co., filed a schedule of the Company's affairs to-day, showing debts amounting to $197,954 and assets to $20,817.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

PATTERSON, N. J., August 31.—The Washington Market Compny has been enjoined from doing further business. A receiver will be appointed next Monday. Liabilities about $250,000.

THE CALIFORNIA FAILURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31.—In connection with recent rumors concerning affairs of the Bank of California respecting over issues of stock, disappearance of securities and other fraudulent proceedings, this much is known positively that from three to three and a half millions assets of the bank have been very recently abstracted without the knowledge of the directors. How this has been done is not known at present. The directors are still busy examining the state of affairs but do not know when the report may be ready.

STATEMENTS CIRCULATED OF THE BANK RESUMING PREMATURE.

It is being stated about town and generally circulated that the Bank of California will positively resume business. The statement is diligently issued here as a factor in the political problem. Within the last half hour, a personal interview was held with one of the most prominent gentlemen of the Board of Directors who says directly that all such statements are premature; that an effort is being made to reorganize by forming a quartette fund to liquidate the affairs of the bank and afford means to resume business and that responses of those approached are of an encouraging nature, but that nothing can yet be stated, definitely.

RALSTON'S TRANSACTIONS.

In answer to a question concerning the rumors of fraudulent management on the part of Ralston, the gentleman replied: "All I can say about that is, Mr. Ralston appropriated funds of the bank largely to his own uses. On being asked if there appeared to be evidence of intentional fraud on Ralston's part, he replied: 'Mr. Ralston got into a snap and used the bank to help himself out.'"

CONDITION OF THE BANK STILL UNKNOWN.

It is impossible at present to give any statement worthy of credence as to the assets and liabilities of the bank. Directors don't at present know the condition of affairs. It is given out that nominal assets are in the neighborhood of $18,000,000 with liabilities about $12,000,000, but from the best information at present obtainable, it is believed reliable assets will not be sufficient to pay depositors eighty cents on a dollar, stockholders losing everything. Much labor is yet required on the part of the directors to ascertain the character of the assets.

THE RUMOR THAT THE BANK WILL RESUME MADE FOR POLITICAL EFFECT.

Sharon's statement as to the prospect of re-opening the bank was unquestionably intended for political effect. This view is confirmed by the utterances of other gentlemen prominent in the management. D. O. Mills, on being urged by prominent citizens to come forward with other stockholders and settle the liabilities of the bank, said: "It is impossible. The bank is in a very bad condition. The stockholders will lose all their stock and more. Many of them are unable to respond to such a call." A still further confirmation is found in the exclamation of Alvord, who, on being asked this morning as to the truth of the reports concerning fraudulent transactions, nervously said, "Hush that question. Won't it do after the election?"

Sharon was interviewed this evening with regard to the statement credited to him, that the bank would resume business, stated, in reply to a direct question: "We are moving heaven and earth to re-open. It is possible, and not improbable, that the bank will open. There is a probability of it."

In reply to a question as to the rumor of the over issue of stock and the substitution of worthless paper in envelopes which had contained collaterals and other fraudulent proceedings, he said: "I know nothing about it. I have not been among the clerks or in the vaults."

Bell, one of the Directors, in reply to the same question this evening, said: "I knew of nothing of the kind."

The National Gold Bank and Trust Company, and the Merchants Exchange Bank, still remain closed.

The election to-morrow begins to engross a share of public attention, heightened by contradictory reports, believed to have political significance, as to the condition of the Bank of California and the prospects for resuming.

THE RESUMPTION QUESTION.

Later—No new facts have been developed concerning the resumption of the Bank of California. By some the statement is regarded as an electioneering job, though among business men there seems to be considerable of a disposition to believe it, and some who are more hopeful express confidence that it will reopen in a few days. The general impression, however, seems to be that if resumption takes place, it will not till after a few weeks. No intimation of the condition of the bank is given by the Directors, and it is impossible at present to speculate with any assurance of correctness.

Rumor has prevailed during this afternoon in the city, which may have gone east that Barling Bros., one of the most prominent firms of stock brokers, have failed for $2,000,000. Inquiry fails to confirm the report. It is true that the firm is affected to the amount of about half a million by the suspension of the Bank of California, but it is believed that they are able to stand it, and it is stated on good authority that Sharon will back them up, if any aid is needed. Indicative of the feeling in stocks, private transactions have been made within the following figures: Ophir, 40 to 43; Mexican, 16½; Crown Point, 24; Yellow Jacket, 63; Belcher, 18 to 20; Con. Virginia, 225; California, 50.

A report obtained circulation to-day that the Barling Bros. had hypothecated stock of the Bank of California with the Savings and Loan Society on Clay street, which proved to be over issue, but on inquiry the President of the Savings Bank says there is no truth in the report.

The coroner's inquest in the case of Ralston was resumed this afternoon. The report of the physician who made a post mortem stated the deceased died of asphyxia. The analysis of the stomach is not yet completed, but will be given to the jury on Friday afternoon.

BUFFALO, September 1.—Geo. W. Hayward, a prominent merchant of this city, largely interested in dairy products and groceries, suspended to-day. His reported liabilities are $90,000. Assets not known, but supposed to be large.

A VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENT.

BOSTON, September 1. — The Charlestown Steamship Company to-day made an assignment of their property to Thos. M. Hempstead.

WILL RESUME.

MONTREAL, September 1.—At Jacques Cartier Bank meeting to-day, the report o the Committee was adopted to the effect that the bank would resume with an addition of $1,000,000 preferential stock to the capital, the old stockholders to have the privilege of subscribing to as much of the new stock at par as they wish before the latter is offered to the public, the privilege to extend to the 10th of October. Colby, the ex-cashier of the bank, was arrested to-day on a charge of false representations.

THE CALIFORNIA FAILURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 1.—The Merchants' Exchange Bank will open to-morrow. The President states personally that a sufficient amount was collected in the regular way of business to enable the bank to meet all demands. Notification of resumption will appear in the evening papers. There seems to be a loosening in the money market with returning confidence. There is nothing new in financial affairs.

The Directors of the Bank of California will not resume sessions till to-morrow. The feeling in bank and commercial circles is quiet. Business is mainly suspended on account of the election.

An interview just had with one of the directors of the Bank of California establishes the previous report that nothing new has transpired in the affairs of the bank. Positive statements made to resumption, &c., are unauthorized. In reply to a question he said that they were trying to fix up this organization, but did not know whether we will succeed or not. As to the condition of the bank the nominal assets were about $20,000,000, and the liabilities about $14,000,000. The reliable assets will pay the debts. There is nothing new from the National Gold Bank and Trust Company or Merchants' Exchange Bank. Both report fair progress in obtaining coin for resumption.

NEW YORK, September 1.—The following dispatch was received to day and circulated by Kiernan's News Agency:

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 31, 10 A M.

The Bank of California will pay all liabilities and resume business. A guarantee fund of five million dollars has been subscribed by D. O. Mills, Jas. R. Keene, Michael Reese, William Sharon and others. Everything is quiet.

[Signed,] KIERNAN.

The same news agency has also issued another dispatch in regard to the Bank of California. It says Messrs. Mills, Rerse, Sharon, Keene and Baldwin subscribed $5,000,000 each for present needs, though the bank's assets are abundantly sufficient to carry them through. Mr. Sharon said he would sacrifice his fortune of $15,000,000 rather than have a stain rest on the name of Wm. C. Ralston.

MORE ATTACHMENTS.

Attachments against the property of the Bank of California, this State, were granted this afternoon by Judge Brady in the following suits: Dennis MacMahon, $250; Henry A. Tuzo, £17,500; John T. Carr, $2,000, gold, and Patrick Butterfield, £20,000, gold.

THE NATIONAL GOLD BANK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 1.—Inquiries have been made at the Treasury Department to-day relative to the security deposited in the Treasury for the redemption of gold notes issued by the National Gold Bank of California, to which the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of Currency replied that the security is ample beyond all question. The whole issue of gold notes to the National Bank of California is $2,400,000, for which the Treasury holds as security $3,000,000 of United States bonds, worth a premium of from 5 to 7 per cent.

A FATAL DUEL.

New Orleans the Scene—One of the Participants Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, August 30.—There was a duel fought here last night at a distance of four feet, in the dark, and the weapons were six shooters, between Charles Carrick and J. M. Turner. Three shots were fired, and Turner was killed. The cause of the duel was a trivial quarrel.

KENTUCKY.

Inaugural of the Governor Elect.

LOUISVILLE, August 31.—Hon. James B. McCreary, Governor elect of Kentucky was inducted into office to-day at Frankfort.

The innaugural ceremonies began with an address of welcome from Mayor Taylor, after which "Hail to the Chief" was rendered by the band.

ADDRESS OF THE RETIRING GOVERNOR.

Gov. Leslie, whom McCreary succeeds, then delivered the valedictory address. He reviewed the events of his administration, thanking the citizens for many tokens of public confidence with which they had honored him and the uniform and efficient support given the government in executing its laws by all classes without distinction of party or section was the cause of the success of his administration. He congratulated the people on the happy issues from the feuds that at one time threatened the good name of the Commonwealth which is now as free as any in the Union from lawlessness. Other events of the administration were briefly alluded to by the retiring magistrate who closed his remarks by bidding farewell to his fellow citizens and the people of the capital city for whom he will ever cherish the warmest feelings.

ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

Ex-Governor Leslie then introduced Governor McCreary, who spoke substantially as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The suffrages of a kind and generous people have elevated me to the office of the Governor of Kentucky, and it affords me the sincerest pleasure to express my profound gratitude to the citizens of my native State for the high honor confered upon me. In accepting this important trust I am deeply sensible of its vast responsibility as well as of its honor, and bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to discharge its duties faithfully, fearlessly and impartially. I shall be governor not of any particular class or section but of all the people of our entire Commonwealth.

After alluding to the prosperous condition of Kentucky, he said: I desire an era of honesty, economy and justice in the administration both of our State and Federal governments, and peace and prosperity and progress not only in Kentucky but in every part of the Union. I wish to see the records of secession, coercion and reconstruction filed away forever, and the people of the whole country earnestly advocating peace and reconciliation and all looking to the Constitution as the guarantee of the liberties and the safeguard of every citizen.

Of the pardoning power, he said: I believe that the pardoning power authorized by the Constitution should be very sparingly and carefully used, and only after conviction his earnest effort should be to adopt a policy that will promote alike the interest of all citizens and add to the greatness of both the State and Union. In concluding his address, Gov. McCreary said: Earnestly invoking the blessing of Almighty God on our Government and our people, I appeal to my fellow citizens, regardless of their politics or dead issues to co-operate with me in conducting an honest, impartial and economical administration and in advancing the interests and maintaining the honor and integrity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

THE OATH ADMINISTERED.

At the conclusion of McCreary's remarks, the oath of office was administered, a salute of honor fired and the new officer escorted to the Executive office by ex-Governor Leslie. The festivities were concluded at night by a grand assembly ball. The leading citizens of Frankfort adopted resolutions expressive of regard for the retiring Governor and Rev. Green Clay Smith, on behalf of the Good Templars of the State presented him a silver service. A large number of distinguished Kentuckians were at the inauguration and also numbers from other States.

SOLDIERS' RE-UNION.

Opening Exercises at Caldwell, Ohio.

CALDWELL, Ohio, September 1.—Several thousand people, principally from this and neighboring counties spent the day in attendance upon the soldiers' reunion. The camp is located about a mile from the town in a pleasant wood, which, with its tents and shanties looks very like a camp.

The formal opening of the camp occurred at one o'clock. After prayer, an address full of welcome was delivered by J. M. Dalzell. An original poem was recited by Col. R. K. Shaw of Marietta. Short addresses were delivered by Col. McConnell of Marietta and several others.

REMARKS OF SENATOR COCKERILL.

Senator Cockerill, United States Senator from Missouri was present as a guest of the camp, and spoke in substance as follows: Ladies, soldiers and my fellow citizens:

It gives me great pleasure to appear before you to-day, soldiers. Probably, I have met many of you before to-day and under far different auspices. I was invited to come here if I was willing to meet you half way and I am here. I always tried to meet you half way on the battlefield and I am willing to go farther than that now. I allow no man to go further than myself in my love for my country and a wish for her prosperity. What I say to-day are the real sentiments of my heart. I am glad that I am here, for I feel it will be good for all of us to be here. Humanity is the same in all ages of the world, and we cannot divest ourselves of ourselves or of our humanity even if we would. We cannot always control ourselves when laboring under great passion, and I do not want you to hold me responsible for all I have said and done under the circumstances incident to a cruel and fratricidal war, but I am willing to ask your forgiveness for any real wrong that I have done. I like to talk to soldiers for we have met on the march, in battle, and in prison. You well remember, those of you who were before Vicksburg, what jolly times our pickets had under improvised flags of truce. How they dispassionately dismissed the situation Now, I verily believe that if it could have been so arranged, our private soldiers of both armies could have settled our late troubles amicably six months after the war closed, but that is over now and we won't "cry over spilt milk." We have had a few men in the South a class I suppose you in the North have who were like what the brave Mulligan said of his troops, invincible in peace and invincible in war. Now, I hope you will not hold the good people of the South responsible for the idle bubblings of these doughty warriors. I hope to meet you to-morrow. The speaker was heartily applauded.

POLITICAL.

Blair County Democratic Convention.

JOHNSTOWN, August 31—The Democratic Convention of Blair county met at Hollidaysburg yesterday and nominated a county ticket and selected as representative delegates to Erie Geo. H. Stroop of Tyrone and Frank M. Derny Esq., of Altoona, with instructions to support C. L. Pershing of Schuylkill for Governor.

The Senatorial delegates were conceded to Cambria county.

Sam'l Hencbey was declared the choice of the Convention for State Senator. A. F. Osterloh and Henry Fettinger were nominated for associate judges. G. W. Diehl and J. H. Hileman were nominated for Commissioner.

The ticket is considered a strong one.

WHEELING, W. Va., September 1.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Bellaire, Belmont county, Ohio, this evening.

A large assemblage, estimated at from five to ten thousand, were present.

Speeches were delivered by Governor Allen, General G. W. Morgan, Messrs. Trevellick, Gaston and others. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Monthly Statement—Reported Decrease for the Month $1,585,049.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The following is the public debt statement for the month just closed:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 1,085,855,550
Five per cent. bonds	623,032,750
Total coin bonds	1,708,898,300
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	17,961,260
Legal tenders	374,315,565
Certificates of deposit	64,780,000
Fractional currency	41,137,018
Coin certificates	17,618,500
Total without interest	497,851,084
Total debt	2,239,388,644
Total interest	26,919,783
Cash in Treasury—Coin	71,117,272
Cash in Treasury—Currency	4,602,365
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit	64,780,000
Total in Treasury	$ 140,499,638
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,125,808,789
Decrease of debt during August	1,585,049
Decrease since June 30th, 1875	2,879,936
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,225
Interest paid by United States	28,202,807
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	6,304,047
Balance of interest paid by United States	21,894,760

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued calls for the redemption of $13,000,000 of 5 20 bonds of 1864, $8,000,000 of which are on account of the Sinking Fund. The principal and accrued interest will be paid at the Treasury of the United States or at the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, December 1st, 1875, interest to cease on that day as follows: Coupon bonds, $50, No. 751 to No. 1500, both inclusive; $100, No. 3701 to No. 5300, both inclusive; $500, No. 4301 to No. 7500, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 16,201 to No. 30,000, both inclusive; total, $4,500,000. Registered bonds, $50, No. 31 to No. 50, both inclusive; $100, No. 251 to No. 400, both inclusive; $500, No. 201 to No. 350, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 1101 to No. 1850, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 801 to No. 1200, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 1521 to No. 3037, both inclusive; total, $3,500,000. Total, $8,000,000.

Also, coupon bonds of $50 No. 1501 to No. 2500, both inclusive; $100 No. 5301 to No. 7,000, both inclusive; $500 No. 7501 to No. 10,100, both inclusive; $1,000 No. 39,001 to No. 39,800, both inclusive; total, $2,750,000. Registered bonds $50 No. 51 to No. 68, both inclusive; $100 No. 401 to No. 600, both inclusive; $500, No. 351 to 481, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 1851 to No. 2050, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 1201 to No. 1550, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 3058 to No. 3750, both inclusive; total, $2,250,000; total, $5,000,000.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The Postoffice Department received information to-day that the Mississippi Valley and Brazil steamship company propose to run a line of steam packets from St. Louis, Missouri, to Brazil, South America, and asking that the United States mail may be given to their line. The Department will grant the request and send the mail by their steamers, allowing ocean rates of postage as a remuneration. They expect to start the first steamer Oct. 1st.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION.

LONDON, August 30.—A letter written by a member of the Polar expedition on board the steamer Discovery previous to her departure from Pittenbenk, Greenland, says: After leaving Upernauik, we strike out in the ice in Melville, which is the most dangerous part of the voyage. When we reach the open water of the entrance of Smith's Sound, we make for Coney Island and then proceed up Smith's Sound, making a running survey of both shores. We shall visit Capt. Hall's grave at Polaris Bay, and then make for our winter quarters.

The Alert, however, will push on as far toward the pole as possible without being beset and subsequently return towards us, wintering not more than two hundred miles from the Discovery. Both vessels will then survey with a sledge before severe winter comes on. In the spring, two of our Lieutenants with sledge parties will join the Alert, when a start will be made toward the pole with six sledges. One sledge will leave the party and return every week or so transferring its surplus provisions to the others. When the exploring party is thus reduced to one sledge, that will push on alone and reach the Pole by itself. Who will have this distinguished honor I do not know, but if any it will be Commander Markham, of the Alert. If this is done satisfactorily and all surveys are completed, we shall return home during the autumn of next year, but if not, we shall stay out a second winter. Under any circumstances over which we have control, we shall not stay out longer than that.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY:

THE REBELLION ASSUMES ALARMING PROPORTIONS.

LONDON, August 30.—A special to the Times from Berlin says: There is no doubt that all of northern Bosnia along the river Save is full of rebellion. The fugitives who have sought safety on Austrian soil number eighty thousand, and are mostly wives and children of rebels who have deserted their villages and made for the hills. In Herzegovina, insurgents have formed a National Government under Lynbobratich. The insurgent leaders have been assured by their Montenegrin friends that very shortly all Montenegro will come to their assistance.

In Servia, military preparations continue. At Belgrade the war office has ordered arms and accoutrements of militia including surgical aparatus to be made ready for immediate inspection. The Servian military men have been directed to provide themselves with three days' food should they be called out and provisions are being stored in the fortress. Arrangements have been made to seize the horses in the country.

The steady growth of the rebellion may be inferred from the following passage in a Montenigrin official journal, the Glascernagoza. The insurrection is fast assuming formidable dimensions. Symptoms of serious design multiply. Men are yearning for war and oily tongued diplomacy is impotent to prevent them. This time insurrection is sure to result in emancipation. Not the rulers but nations will decide what is to be done. If the rebellion becomes general, Servia and Montenegro will not be idle spectators. Now or never.

NORTHERN BOSNIA IN REBELLION.

LONDON, August 30.—A Berlin correspondent telegraphs, that Northern Bosnia is in full rebellion against the Porte insurgents of Herzegovina. They have established a national government. Montenegro and servia are actively preparing for war. The official press of Montenegro, does not conceal its sympathy with the movement.

ARRIVAL OF THE TURKISH EXPEDITION AT MASTAR.

VIENNA, August 30.—Three battalions of the Turkish expedition, which landed at Kleck, have reached Mastar without opposition. Four thousand Servians have entered the Turkish territory and are encamped at Navi, where they have seized the telegraph lines. Bands of Servians have appeared in the Balker Mountains and are endeavoring to incite the Bulgarians against the Porte.

ITALY.

THE POPE HONORS THE MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, August 30.—The Pope has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory on the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

GARIBALDI ILL.

ROME, August 30.—Garibaldi is at his home in Caprera, confined by illness resulting from over work on his scheme for the improvement of the Tiber.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY

is expected to arrive here September 4th. He will only receive the ring and titles pertaining to his new dignity. He will not receive the hat because its investure would entail a grand public ceremony. The following prelates will be created Cardinals at the next consistory: Anticci Mattei, Pacci Raudi, Simeoni Vitelleschi and the Archbishop of Reunes.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Rescue Hook and Ladder Company of New Castle has disbanded.

MOST of the visitors at Bedford Spring, have left for their homes. Cold weather drove them away.

A BARN of Mr. J. A. Glenn in Worth township, Butler county, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground one day last week.

THE Riddlesburg furnace, Bedford county, is turning out one hundred and ninety tons of pig metal per week. About a hundred hands are employed.

THE Hopewell Furnace, Bedford county, resumed operations about three weeks ago. They are making from thirty-five to forty tons of charcoal pig metal per week.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona are operated now pretty nearly up to their full capacity. In the lower shops they only lack a hundred of employing as many men as they did before the panic.

CHARLES WISNER, a lad of sixteen, while employed in a saw-mill in Evansburg Mercer county, on Tuesday, fell upon the large circular saw and was cut, lengthwise entirely into two parts. The details are frighful.

THE directors of the Karns City Railroad have agreed to extend the road to St. Petersburg, in Clarion county, Pa., provided the citizens of that place purchase first mortgage bonds of the company to the amount of $50,000, said bonds to bear seven per cent interest in gold.

WORK commenced on the Salisbury Railroad on Wednesday last, the workmen breaking ground at the junction with the main stem. As soon as possible a siding will be put down and an engine and cars brought out in order to facilitate the laying of rails and other work.

IN Westmoreland county the sheriff has his hands full. He offers eighty-three properties for sale. In Tioga county the same officer of the law offers an equal number. Jefferson county comes next with fifty-one. Huntingdon county forty-three, Cumberland county thirty, Clinton, twenty-four, in Cambria fourteen, Mifflin fourteen and Lawrence fourteen. In the other counties sheriff's sales are just as numerous.

A SON of Eli Sivetts of Brown township Mifflin county, was bitten on the foot by a copperhead snake whilst gathering tomatoes in the garden one day last week. The boy suffered great pain. No physician being near, onions were the only remedy they knew of, and they applied them to the foot, which proved to be a success in drawing out poison. In a short time the onions became green as grass. The boy will recover.

MR HENRY CAMPBELL, of Carroll township, comes once more to the front with a very rare natural curiosity in the shape of Siamese eggs, joined together at the butt ends by a pliable ligature, and although not fully developed as to shell, are almost perfect as to size and shape. The twin eggs seem to have been produced while the hen was perched upon the roost, and for that reason one of them suffered considerably by the fall; still there is enough left to indicate the connection between the sound and broken one and to show a formation altogether unprecedented so far as our knowledge of egg fruit extends.—Cambria Freeman.

ONE day recently a tramp entered the residence of Mrs. Morgan Culvert at Millansport and asked for food and shelter over night. The lady gave him food to appease his hunger but her husband being absent she refused to keep him over night He left the house and a little later Mrs. Culvert had occasion to go out. Upon her return she saw a man crouching behind a door. She hastened up stairs and procured a revolver and upon coming down stairs the tramp struck at her when she fired. She was about to renew her attack when the man exclaimed that he would die, and she started for a physician but was overcome on the way by the excitement. Two hours later she was found on the roadside by her friends and upon her recovering her consciousness she told her story. Search was instituted and the tramp was found dead in the house.

MRS. GEORGE RAWORTH who resides with her husband near the Lehighton depot in Carbon county has just fallen heiress to a fortune of $30,000. Herself and husband were born in England and the money comes from a deceased cousin. At present the family are being on a little truck farm and have been earning a living by hard labor. Mrs. Raworth says her mother's family were near neighbors of Lord Byron, and her mother and the poet were schoolmates. Byron and Mary Chaworth the daughter of a wealthy gentlemen, it will be remembered, were only prevented from marrying by the stern opposition of the lady's father. He forbade Mary to see or communicate with Byron, but Mrs. Raworth's mother used to carry the tender missives back and forth, and so a correspondence was for some time kept up unsuspected. But the paternal Chaworth's opposition prevailed, and Mary afterwards married a man who proved to be even more wild and reckless than Byron, whose wild and dissolute ways had been the cause of Mr. Chaworth's opposition. Byron's poetical tributes to Mary will be remembered by all.

1875. 1875.

The Campaign Post

The pending political campaign is one of the most important that has occurred during the last quarter of a century, and will virtually settle

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1875

All that is necessary to break up and forever drive from the power they have so wilfully abused and misused, the

CORRUPT RINGS

And combinations of political tricksters, who during the past fifteen years have well-nigh ruined the business of the country is to

Circulate Democratic Documents

And lay before the people the true condition of affairs and point out the remedy to be applied to relieve the people of the whole country from

Extravagance, High Taxes,

And all the evils that have resulted from Radical Ring Rule, With a view of accompisaing this, the publishers of The Post offer the most extraordinary inducements to the general public. We will send

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For three months from the time ordered for the small sum of 50 cents, and 10 copies for 3 months for $4, with postage paid, and

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THE POLITICAL ISSUES OF THE DAY.

And in addition thereto the choicest of literary and miscellaneous selections, Market Reports, Local News, &c. We shall aim to make it the most complete

POLITICAL COMPENDIUM

Ever issued from the Press in this or any other city, and suited to the wants of the reading public of every section of the country. The depression of trade, the prostration of all business, the pressing wants of the people; the enormous and increasing taxes and the unparalleled corruptions of the Administration at Washington, all point to the fact that the people must rise in their might and indignation and compel a change in all departments of the Government.

A REFORM VICTORY!

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Not only from Pennsylvania, but from all other States holding elections this Fall. Send in your subscriptions for THE CAMPAIGN POST *and thus help along the cause of Democracy and Reform. Address all orders to the publishers.*

Jas. P. Barr & Co.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Ira H. Burice et al. vs. schooner Mary Emeline, in admiralty at Erie. The Clerk was ordered to pay J. K. Erskines, owner of said vessel, the balance of proceeds of sale amounting to $77 25.

J. B. Sneathen & Co. vs. the freight and cargo of the steamer Tom Reese, in admiralty; leave was granted Culp and Gamble to intervene.

A. Arnsthal, bankrupt, of this city, petition of H. W. Strickler, Collector of Taxes for the Second ward, Pittsburgh, for an order on the assignee for the payment of taxes due and unpaid, presented and referred to Register Shaffer for examination.

Chas. A. Boucher, bankrupt, of this city, memoranda of Register Harper filed. Meeting of creditors with a view to composition. Meeting held and debtor's proposition to pay fifteen per centum in sixty days after confirmation accepted by a majority of the creditors present.

Chambers O. Gamble, bankrupt, of Butler county. Petition of the assignee for an injunction; hearing set for the 16th prox., and in the meantime an order made restraining John T. Kelly et al. from performing the acts sought to be enjoined.

James Robinson filed a voluntary petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Nation Trust Company debtors. On petition of L. M. Morris an order was made for a meeting of the creditors to consider and pass upon the debtors' proposition for the composition and settlement of all claims due thereon; the meeting to be held before Register Harper on the 11th prox., the said Register to preside.

John Barry, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Register's report distributing the proceeds of certain real estate confirmed absolute.

A. Culbertson & Son, debtors, Monongahela City. R. S. Harbuck presented a petition for an injunction, and an order was made for a hearing upon the same, and in the meantime restraining the People's Savings Bank of Monongahela City from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Mullen, Steen & Co., bankrupts. Samuel Dyer, of Pittsburgh, chosen assignee, and debtors' proposition rejected by creditors.

A. Arnsthal, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. At the meeting on the petition for discharge, specifications to the same were filed.

Charles Spangler, of Oil City, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Rogers.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

William Duff vs. Sarah Duff, in divorce. Rule granted on libellant to specify acts complained of.

In a matter of a petition for a decree of South Side Insurance Company for dissolution, Messrs. R. C. Mercer and Mark Burke were appointed appraisers.

A final decree in divorce was granted Susannah C. Oxenhard. Libellant's husband was in the Penitentiary, where he had been abiding many years on a charge of criminal intercourse with his step-daughter, Mrs. O. being a second wife. An action in divorce was instituted and Mrs. O. supposed herself free, until a short time since, when in making some transfers she found she was still "bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh." Oxenhard's sentence has expired and he is now free from all entangling alliances.

Charters of incorporation were granted the German Evangelical Church, of Penn township; First Regular Baptist Church, of Mount Washington, and the German Roman Catholic St. Philomena Beneficial Society, of Pittsburgh.

In the matter of the custody of the child Betsey Crompton, the Court ordered that William Marfell deliver up the child to the Episcopal Church Home.

In the case of Ehlers vs. Herman, a restraining order was allowed to prevent defendant from violating the time of contract. This was on a bill of equity to have defendant enjoined from engaging in the undertaking business in Allegheny.

The application of Isabella Matthews, for the benefit of her separate earnings, was received and filed.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Jacob Mayersohn to Samuel S. Fell, Frank L. Whitmore and John B. Remler were appointed appraisers.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judge White.

John Naeb vs. Phillips Wifer. The report of the Auditor was confirmed and the Prothonotary directed to pay out money in accordance therewith.

The petition of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, for leave to borrow money, was allowed.

In the case of the appointment of a Commissioner to ascertain the separate indebtedness of the several boroughs annexed to the city of Pittsburgh, it was ordered that the bond described in the petition be taken and considered as a part of the indebtedness of the late borough of East Birmingham, and as such should be embodied in the report of the Commissioners, and the payment of said bonds shall be subject to the laws and ordinances of the city of Pittsburgh.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of the German American Bank, Messrs. R. J. Stoney, Springer Harbaugh and J. H. Bailey, Esq., were appointed auditors to investigate the affairs of the bank.

Benjamin E. Mullin was appointed Assignee in the matter of the voluntary assignment of Dierker & Thompson.

Charles M. Gormley was appointed Election Assessor of the First District of the Fourth Ward, vice M. Conkey removed from the district.

Samuel Davidson vs. H. Kirkpatrick. The Court ordered that judgment be entered against defendant for $4,035.78.

In the case of Heath & Speer vs. Barr and wife, the Auditors report was confirmed absolutely, and the Prothonotary was ordered to pay out the money in his hands accordingly.

Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Frank M. Dilworth. Commission appointed in this case reported the defendant of unsound mind and the report was approved.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

The following business was transacted:

Estate of Arnold Hertz, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved nisi.

Estate of Caleb Russel, deceased. Report of sale made by administrators presented and confirmed nisi.

Estate of Charles Norris, deceased. Petition for sale of real estate of decedent was presented and rule granted on the heirs to show cause, etc.

Estate of George M. Morrison, deceased. Petition of administrator for an order to sell real estate of decedent for payment of debts was presented, and an order for sale made.

Estate of Charles Pickering, deceased. Property ordered to be sold by executor.

Estate of Mr. Phillips, deceased. Petition of administrator for leave to mortgage real estate in Verona presented, and order made.

Bond of Evan Jones, guardian of Jas. W. Edwards, minor, presented and approved. Bond of Malcoln Hay, Esq., guardian of H. G. Sproal and F. P. Sproal, minors, was presented and approved.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The District Attorney filed an information for forfeiture against a quantity of tobacco, cigars, &c., claimed by Henry Hasfield, of Altoona.

The exceptions filed to the libel of J. B. Sneathen against the cargo of the steam tug "Tom Rees" were, after a hearing, dismissed, and a commissioner appointed to report distributon of the fund.

In the matter of John Gee vs. William James, the debtor was adjudged bankrupt and the case referred to Register Willard, of Scranton.

In the matter of A. Culbertson & Sons, of Washington county, alleged bankrupts, a restraining order was granted against D. R. Clark, an execution creditor.

In the matter of Charles A. McGonigle, of Cambria county, alleged bankrupt, the assignee was allowed to sell real and personal property divested of liens.

In the matter of Felix Beck, of Cambria, an order of reference was made to Register Brotherline to ascertain the validity of the alleged liens of Hugh McMullen and F. D. Saupt.

In the matter of George Gerst, of Allegheny county, in bankruptcy, an order was made that the Clerk give notice of a hearing on the 10th inst., when inquiry will be made made to ascertain whether the resolution of composition has been regularly passed as required by law.

In the matter of Howard Greer, of Beaver county, bankrupt, the application of Alfred C. Hurst for repayment of money advanced by him for fees was referred to Register Knox.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

A preliminary injunction was granted in the case of John S. McMillen vs. Clark McAleer.

The injunction in the case of Eli Broomall, assignee, vs. Albert McEwen, was dissolved.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

A DWELLING AND ITS CONTENTS AT HAZLEWOOD CONSUMED BY FIRE — A YOUNG WOMAN BURNED ALMOST TO A CRISP — ANOTHER VICTIM TO KEROSENE.

[From The Daily Post of August 28.]

Notwithstanding all that has been said and written against the foolish custom of lighting fires with kerosene, the practice still abounds and almost daily some person proves the victim. Another was added yesterday to the long list of terrible deaths that are caused by the foolhardy practice, and the dwelling where the scene occurred, together with its contents, was entirely consumed. The victim was a young woman by the name of Jessie York. She was employed as a domestic in the family of Mr. E. W. Bausman, who lived in a two-story frame house on the corner of Hazlewood and Sylvan avenues, in the Twenty-third ward.

AN EXPLOSION.

Shortly before three o'clock in the afternoon the young woman left the nurse and started to the kitchen, announcing that she was going to start the fire to prepare tea. Shortly afterwards the nurse heard a terrific explosion and then the screams of the young woman. She rushed hastily towards the kitchen and was horrified to see Jessie running from the house and enveloped in a sheet of flames. As the young woman rushed from the house her screams attracted the attention of the Rev. A. O. Bartholomew, who was standing in front of his residence near by. When he saw the girl she was the center of fierce flames, which were leaping up high above her head. Quickly realizing her awful position, the reverend gentleman hastily rushed into his dwelling to procure a blanket or coat with which to smother the flames, and then rushed to her rescue. The dwelling was located on a little eminence, and as the young woman frantically rushed down this she was met by Mr. Bartholomew, against whom she came with such force that both were precipitated to the ground, the girl falling upon top. Mr. Bartholomew soon extricated himself, however, and after some labor succeeded in extinguishing the flames that surrounded the young girl. By this time a number of persons had been attracted to the spot and with the aid of these the unfortunate girl was removed to the residence of Mr. Bartholomew, where her injuries were examined. In her attempts to light the fire, she had used the coal oil can, and it is supposed that by the explosion the oil was scattered over her clothing. In consequence, the flames by which she was surrounded, were very fierce and her flesh was burned to a crisp. She lingered in intense agony for a few minutes, when death ensued.

THE DWELLING AND CONTENTS DESTROYED.

By the explosion oil was also scattered about the kitchen, and in consequence the fire was communicated to the building. In the intense excitement caused by the terrible condition of the young woman, the kitchen was not visited and the fire had gained considerable headway in the building before it was discovered. When the discovery was made however, an alarm was sounded from box No. 96 on Second avenue, at Hazelwood station. The Duquesne and Relief engines, which are the most convenient to that point, answered the summons, but as they have some three or four miles to travel they could render but little aid. The neighborhood is but sparsely settled and the few persons in the vicinity could do but little towards extinguishing the fire, so that the building was entirely consumed. It was nearly, if not quite, burned to the ground by the arrival of the firemen. The excitement over the fate of the girl and the burning of the building together was so great and the spread of the flames was so rapid that little organized effort could be made, and of the contents of the house, but one set of chairs was saved. The building, as stated above, was a two story frame, and was owned by Mr. Hill Burgwin. The loss on the house will amount to about $1,500, but it is partially if not wholly covered by insurance. The loss to Mr. Bausman on the household goods will reach at least $1,000, as a very fine piano was among the goods burned. Mr. Bausman, who is employed as a clerk at the furnace of Messrs. Jones & Laughlins at Hazelwood, was absent from home at the time of the fire.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner McCallin was notified of the death of Miss York, and last evening held an inquest on the body. The testimony elicited is given above, and a verdict of death from accidental burning was rendered. The deceased was twenty years of age, and has an uncle residing on the South Side, but no other relatives in the neighborhood so far as we could learn. It was reported that she was engaged to be married, and that the ceremony was to be performed this evening, but of the truth of this we cannot vouch. She was an intelligent young woman, was admired by the family with which she was employed, and the terrible death with which she met is greatly regretted.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

The Dry Goods King of the West, says of the Remington that their sewing machine is as superior as a sewing machine as their rifle is superior as a rifle. It will do everything that a sewing machine can do, is easily managed, will last a life time, and with fair usage will run to the end without getting out of order. We have twenty-nine (29) of these celebrated sewing machines in constant use in our manufacturing department, and can therefore knowingly recommend them. MESSRS. CARSON BROS., No. 10 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, are the agents for the sale of the "Remington Sewing Machines." Our readers will find MESSRS. CARSON'S thoroughly reliable gentlemen in every sense of the word. They are well known in this community, having been in business some eighteen years within about a square of their present location.

$50 TO $10,000

Has been invested in Stock Privileges and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to do it." A book on Wall street, sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. jul5d&1Fwsm

CHARTIERS CHURCH CENTENNIAL.

INTERESTING OCCASION AT ONE OF WASHINGTON COUNTY'S OLDEST CHURCHES.

The Centennial celebration of the Chartiers Presbyterian Church near Canonsburg, Washington county, took place on Wednesday last. The church is located on a hill top, almost south of Canonsburg, about one mile distant from that town and is one of the oldest in Washington county.

The church was handsomely decorated for the occasion, a number of Scriptural injunctions in fern leaves hanging about the pulpit and there being a rich profusion of flowers. There was an immense number of people present and the celebration passed off pleasantly and profitably. The exercises consisted of singing, praying, reading of Scriptures and addresses. An interesting address of Rev. Dr. Junkin, of New Castle, was read by Rev. B. M. Kerr, of Mercer.

The exercises in the afternoon were similar with the addition of an address by Rev. Francis J. Collier, formerly of Canonsburg, but at present the pastor of the Presbyterian church at Downingtown, Chester county, Pa. In regard to the church whose Centennial they were celebrating he said the precise date of the organization was not known. The first service of which there is record was held in August, 1875, at the house of John McDowell, on Chartiers Creek, and a sermon was preached by Rev. John McMillan, a native of Faggs Manor, Chester county, Pa., who was then in the twenty-third year of his age. He returned home, came back again in the winter, received a call, which he accepted, and in 1775 became pastor of the church, and so continued for a period of fifty-four years. He was a distinguished preacher and educator. His log cabin school, started in 1780, was the first classical and theological institution established west of the Allegheny mountains. He inaugurated the famous Canonsburg Academy in 1701. He was one of the founders of Jefferson College, chartered in 1802, and he was afterwards chosen Vic President and Professor of Divinity. Out of a salary of one hundred pounds he gave ten pounds yearly for the support of Canonsburg Academy. He received no money for boarding and instructing students. Great revivals of religion occurred during his ministry. One at the beginning of this century was remarkable. Persons under strong convictions of sin were prostrated to the ground and their bodies strangely and violently agitated. In many of such cases a decided change of character was subsequently manifested, leading to the belief that the spirit of God was concerned in the work. Mr. McMillan resigned his pastoral charge in 1820. Three years later he died, greatly lamented. Dr. Matthew Brown, President of Jefferson College, preached at Chartiers in conjunction with Dr. McMillan eight years —namely, from 1822 to 1830.

The speaker continued giving an interesting history of the church, and its pastors to the present time, after which the Hon. Judge Veech, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was introduced, and gave an account of Dr. McMillan's inner life and conduct, in which he showed the mighty power he wielded and the wonderful influence he exerted, and closed by urging upon all present to consider well the great responsibility that is resting upon each one as beings who must render an account to God for the manner in which we live.

The exercises were closed after Judge Veech's address with the doxology.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.

GREAT FIRE AT REYNOLDSVILLE—THE ENTIRE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY DESTROYED—LOSS OVER $100,000—INSURANCE $40,000.

[From The Daily Post of Monday.]

A dispatch was received through the Associated Press, last evening, giving intelligence of a destructive fire that laid in waste the greater portion of Reynoldsville, a little town on the Bennetts' Branch Railroad, in Jefferson county, Pa. It seems the fire broke out about two o'clock on Saturday morning in the Arcade Block. A lively breeze was stirring and the citizens being all in bed at that hour the flames gained considerable headway before the extent of the danger was fully realized. When the inhabitants were aroused they had but very limited means with which to fight the devouring element and before the flames could be gotten under control nearly the whole town was laid in ashes. The following business houses were destroyed: The Arcade Block, Cole's hardware store, Siley's dry goods store, Tompkin's grocery store, Degnan's grocery, D. C. Oyster & Co.'s bank, Bogner & Co.'s clothing store, Iseman's and Bwigers' and Alexander's drug stores and a large Masonic Temple in course of erection. A number of private offices and dwellings were also swept away by the fiery element, and fifteen families were rendered homeless. The public school house was also burned to the ground, and considerable loss was suffered by the Reynoldsville Herald, though the proprietors will immediately issue an extra. The total loss is estimated at something over $100,000, the insurance on which it is thought will reach about $40,000.

Intense excitement was created by the great fire and suspicions are entertained that it is the work of an incendiary. An owner of a portion of the property burned was arrested on suspicion but was subsequently discharged. Temporary buildings will be erected of most of the business men and the work of the erection of permanent buildings will be commenced immediately.

THE MAYORALTY.

MR. M'CARTHY ALLOWED TO AMEND HIS ANSWER.

On Saturday in the Common Pleas No. 1, Mr. McCarthy was allowed to amend his answer, made on the previous Saturday, as follows: First, That Magee has not been sworn into office or inaugurated in the manner provided for in Section 14 of the city charter, and is not entitled to be sworn in and inaugurated until after the organization of said Councils, to wit: On the first Monday of January, 1876, after the first day of said month, and if said relator (Magee) was duly elected to said office, on the third Tuesday of February, 1875—which is not admitted but denied—he is not entitled to the possession of same or to exercise its functions, to receive the emoluments thereof until the 1st day of February, 1876. Mr. McCarthy files his affidavit that this answer is not for the purpose of delaying matters.

By agreement of counsel the Court ordered a quo warranto to issue. No time was fixed for argument.

FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.

DESTRUCTION OF M'CLURG & CO.'S CRACKER BAKERY.

About three o'clock on Saturday morning the cracker bakery of James McClurg & Co., situated at the corner of Rebecca and Walker streets, Allegheny, was discovered to be on fire, and as the flames had been at work for some time, the building and stock on hand were destroyed. The latter is quite a loss, twenty-eight barrels of flour having been baked the previous day, in addition to the usual stock on hand. The loss is estimated at nearly ten thousand dollars. There is an insurance of $5,000 in the following companies: Artisans, $1,500 on the building; the Birmingham, Girard and Federal have the remainder of the amount equally distributed between them, there being a $1,000 policy on the stock and $5,200 on machinery. The machinery was but slightly damaged.

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22.Wtf

COURT NOTES.

The following business was transacted in the Common Pleas Friday, 27th: A habeas corpus was issued in the case of the Commonwealth ex rel. vs. William Marfield. The petitioner is Richard Crompton. He states that in 1871, in October, his wife died, leaving an infant, which child was given to Marfield to take care of until it reached the age of two years. Since then the father alleges he has contributed eight dollars a month to its support. A writ was granted on defendant requiring him to bring the child into Court to-day, at ten o'clock. Two of the plaintiff's children are in the Episcopal Church Home in Lawrenceville.

George Lepper had a partial hearing. He was released on a bond to appear on Tuesday next at ten o'clock.

A writ of certiorari was granted on Alderman James English, requiring him to produce the records for review in the case of the Pittsburgh Bolt Company vs. William Davis et al. The writ was made returnable on September 28th prox.

A capias was issued on Samuel French at the instance of Kate Fox and bail in the sum of $300 required from the defendant. Kate is the young lady who was partially degloved by one of Mr. French's bull dogs on the 28th of last month.

SEWING MACHINE MATTERS.

Some things may be noted in regard to the sales of the REMINGTON. The following table shows the number sold in three years and part of the fourth:

In 1872	4,500
In 1873	9,500
In 1874	17,500
Six months in 1875	13,500
Sales for July, 1875, at the rate per annum of	44,000

Without exception, ALL other Companpanies are decreasing rapidly.

It is said that the largest Companies, although showing less decrease on the whole, are really decreasing most rapidly so far as relates to their sales in the United States.

The Remington Rifle Co. stands at the head of the whole world of Rifle builders, and they cannot afford to place a Sewing Machine in the market that cannot compare with the Rifle in points of superiority.

This they have certainly done in every respect, and like the Remington Rifle which has recently won the justly carried applause of the world at the great match in Ireland, so will the merited applause of our friends be even more hearty toward the Remington Sewing Machine if they will but be true to their own interests and look into its merits.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Somerset county Fair will be held on September 22nd 23rd and 24th prox.

CURWENSVILLE, Clearfield county is to have a new depot and other railroad buildings.

THE corner stone of a new Methodist church was laid at Coketown, near Blairsville on Tuesday afternoon.

ON Saturday last a miner named Welsh while at work in a mine near Houtzdale, Clearfield county, was caught by falling horseback and had his leg broken in two places, his collar bone broken and also sustained severe internal injuries. He cannot recover.

THE Centre county Agricultural Society offers a gold medal to the best rifle shot—three shots, from shoulder, at one hundred yards; a gold medal to the best thrower of a sixteen-pound shoulder-stone, and one to the winner of a five-mile walking contest.

IN Beaver county are two Postoffices—Holt and Bellowsville—about four miles apart. In sending a letter from the former to the latter it is obliged to "travel" a distance of about sixty miles. The postal facilities between these points are pretty hard to beat.

MRS. MARY TORBERT residing near Caln, Chester county, has in her possession a guinea-egg 93 years old. It was colored on Easter Sunday, 1816. It has the date and the initials of Phebe Freeman made on it. She also has a lemon 31 years old; it is quite hard and dry.

MR. THOMAS ALLISON of Beaver, in looking over some old papers the other day which belonged to his father—the late Hon. James Allison—during his lifetime, came across a bank note of the denomination of twenty dollars, issued January 3 1804. The note was issued by the Bank of Pennsylvania and is in a remarkable state of preservation.

DURING the past week the engineers have been employed in re-surveying the route of our new railroad on the south side of the river, measuring the depth and width of the Ohio near this point; and the surveying party are now at work between here and Youngstown. It is understood that this is to be the final survey, and that the road will now be built at as early a day as possible.—Beaver Argus and Radical.

SCORE two for Montgomery county for the raising of three legged calves. Such an animal was recently born in Douglass township and another was born on Friday last, on the farm of Mr. Frederick Yergey, in Pottsgrove township. It has two front legs and one hind leg, while the one in Douglass has one of the front legs missing. The Pottsgrove calf is slightly ahead of the other, too, as a curiosity in the formation of its hind foot, which is formed like that of a dog. Notwithstanding its deficiency in the way of legs, it moves about with ease and is quite lively.

ON the farm of a Mr. Court, in South Beaver township, stands a tree, or rather two trees, which are the objects of considerable interest in that locality. Near the ground is a perfect tree, and about a foot from the surface of the ground, the trunk separates, and two perfect trunks take an upward growth. About ten feet from where they separate, they unite again, and after continuing together for a distance of about two feet, they separate once more, and each tree from thence forth "paddles its own canoe." The trees are about one foot in diameter, belong to the oak species, and attract in no little attention from all who pass that way.—Beaver Argus.

A CORRESPONDENT to the West Chester Local News, writes as follows: "There have been several notices of old tombstones in your paper, from Chester county, but Montgomery county can beat them all so far. In the burying ground of the St. James Episcopal Church, Evansburg, Lower Providence, Montgomery county, Pa., are the following: James Shanlick died ye 29th of March, 1731. Aged 73 years 11 months and 29 days. 'Here lyes Elizabeth Bull, who died ye 7th Nov., 1746. Aged 61 years.' 'Here lyeth the body of John Bull, who died Nov. 8th 1857. Aged 92 years.' 'Abr. Adams, D. Apr. 5, 1738. 31 yr.' Are there any older?"—Yes. In the old grave yard in Pottsgrove township, near the line of the borough of Pottstown, stands a stone showing that "Dorothea, wife of John Henry Sprogle, died the 7th of August, 1718, aged 40 years. Another that Frederick a son had died in 1716 aged 1 year. There is one in a burial ground at Douglassville, Berks county, older still than either of the above.—Pottstown Ledger. Yes. And in Lower Providence Church burying ground there are older. One can be found there of death in 1711.—Norristown Register.

OHIO NEWS.

ON Saturday last H. Sickles of Marion, was killed by being caught in the belt of a threshing machine.

THE Lawrence Mills, Ironton, has just purchased a hundred tons of Quinnimont, W. Va., iron, to be delivered next month.

THE Forest City Spring Co., Cleveland are running to the full capacity of their works, one ton per day, and have orders largely in advance.

THE Canton Steel works last week drew the first heat from their new open hearth Siemens furnace, which proves very satisfactory; and they are turning out tool and spring steel of excellent quality.

A PRINTER in the Fremont Journal office claims to have in his possession the original composing stick which Benjamin Franklin used while learning the printing business. It is made of copper and is quite a curiosity.

THE Leetonia Tool Company is the style of a new firm which has recently erected a new building in Leetonia for the manufacture of railroad and mining tools (which will be a specialty;) they will also make farming tools and axes in a short time.

ON Saturday last George Walters, an old man 76 years of age residing in Sandusky township, Richland county, deliberately placed himself in front of an engine on the Pittsburgh and Ft. Wayne Road, and was killed instantly.

MISS SOPHIA COMER, a respected young lady of Dresden, about twenty-five years of age, committed suicide on Monday of last week by taking thirty grains of strychnine, Unkind treatment is supposed to have induced her to the commission of the terrible act,

DAVID SHIPMAN, died at Gustavus, Trumbull county, Ohio, on Monday, the 16th instant, aged ninety years. The deceased was one of the sterling and staunch pioneers of the country, and settled in the then wilderness of Trumbull county in 1812, his entire capital being an axe and twenty-five cents in money.

AN attempt was made to assassinate S. D. Hardman, editor of the Clipper, Salem, Ohio, on Friday night of last week. He was walking down the street, when some person fired a shot gun at him. This is the third time he has been fired at by an assassin, and he begins to be frightened over it.

SOLDIERS' reunions: Fifty-second Infantry at Newcomerstown, August 26th; One Hundred and Fifteenth Infantry at Alliance, August 27th; One Hundred and Seventh Infantry at Navarre, September 23d; Thirty-eighth Infantry at Bryan, September 1st, First Ohio Light Artillery at Glenville, near Cleveland, September 19th; Ninth district soldiers at Kelley's Island, September 2d.

ONE day last week were removed from the cemetery of Benton Ridge, Jefferson county, the remains of a soldier of the 99th Ohio, Mr. Harrison Hammond, who died of fever in the Army of the Cumberland in 1863, and was brought home in a metallic casket. On opening the coffin the remains of Mr. Hammond were found to be in an excellent state of preservation, no perceptible change having taken place, except that his hair and beard appeared to have grown since his interment.

Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and cure rheumatism, spavin, and flesh, bone or muscle ailments. There are two kinds—White Wrapper for family use—Yellow Wrapper for KENTAUR horses and animals.

"JEFFERSON, MO, Nov. 10, 1875.

"MESSRS. ROOF & CO., St. Louis. I got one badly crippled in the car. With great difficulty I got him to the stable, on Fourth avenue. The stable-keeper gave me a bottle of your Centaur Liniment, which I used on my horse with such success that in two days it was as active and as well as any horse I had. I have been a veterinary surgeon for thirty years, but your Liniment heads everything I ever used.

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Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil. It is as pleasant to take as honey. For wind colic and sour stomach it is simply wonderful. Physicians recommend it. sep4dm

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A beautiful Suburban Home on P. F. W. & C. R. R. near Leetsdale Station. The house contains 13 rooms, is neatly and well built and very conveniently arranged. The grounds, comprising 6 acres, are nicely laid out in walks and drives and full of all kinds of fruit and flowers of the choicest varieties. Price only $8,000.

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Large and small houses in the city, in Allegheny city, and in every direction at all prices.

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Corner Fifth and Wood streets.

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Heavy and Light Wagons, all kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows, manufactured and for sale cheap, at DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

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Muzzle and Breech-loading RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. Send for price list. A lot of second hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap

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Both Upper and Lower and all Styles of Partial Sets of Teeth,

On Gold, Silver, Platina, Vulcanite and Scott's Patent Gum Enameled Base.

FIRMLY IN PLACE,

In Eating, Talking, Laughing, Singing, Coughing or Sneezing.

And making them as comfortable and reliable in every respect as Natural Teeth.

PATENTED Jan. 24, 1871.

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This new mode of securing teeth has been thoroughly tested, and has proven the greatest invention ever made in mechanical dentistry. Ministers, lawyers and public speakers, and those who have been greatly embarrassed by their teeth dropping down or lifting up at the most inopportune times, can now get a set which will remain firmly in place under all circumstances. This invention can be applied to many old loose plates, making them hold as well as new ones. The exclusive right of the patent for this vicinity has been purchased by

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Take only Dr. Scott's pleasant and absolutely safe anesthetic for the painless extraction of teeth, and fun no risk. Laughing gas is dangerous. Office open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. mal-1yr

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$12,000	for	$3 00
$12,000	for	$2 00
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On the 15th day of each month during 1875, will be drawn the $12

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

Capital Prize, $12,000!

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $100,000.

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Try a Ticket in this Liberal Scheme.

$250,000 IN PRIZES.

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A $5 Single Number Lottery

Will be drawn on the 30th day of each month. 12 Whole tickets, $5. Halves, $2 50.

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For upwards of twenty-years the leading business College of the United States, affords unequaled advantages for the thorough practical education of young and middle aged men

CALIFORNIA FINANCES.

Further Particulars of the Recent Failure.

Causes Assigned for the Suspension.

SUICIDE OF PRESIDENT RALSTON

THE WORST BELIEVED TO BE OVER.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26.—The Bank of California stopped paying checks at a quarter to three o'clock. An interview was held with Ralston, who says the bank has sufficient assets to meet all liabilities and no one will lose anything, but at present there is no coin with which to transact business. A meeting was appointed with representatives at 5 P. M., when more particulars will be given.

RESULT OF THE MEETING.

At five P. M , ex-representatives of the Press met at the President's office of the Bank of California. The following written statement was read:

OFFICE, BANK OF CALIFORNIA, August 26, 1875.

The Trustees are under the painful necessity of stating to the customers of the bank and the public, that the bank is compelled to suspend business at this moment and without reports from agencies, are not prepared to make a statement as to the situation of the bank, but are now examining the interest critically and will, at the earliest possible moment, make a definite report.

By order of the Trustees,

S. F. RANKIN, Sec'y.

THR PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED.

President Ralston stated orally, that, on his own responsibility and that of the officers of the bank, there was no doubt they would be able to meet all obligations. In reply to a question when they expected to open again, he said not at all, and subsequently on repeating the question, said, "we do not expect to resume." Ralston further stated, about one million four hundred thousand dollars were paid out with no assistance derived from other banks. He had telegraphed all agencies of the bank to close. He thought no banks in the interior would be affected by the failure.

The excitement on Calafornia street is intense. The street was blocked during the afternoon. The crowd on the whole was quiet and good natured, and much confidence was expressed in the ability of the bank to redeem their obligations.

A run was made on the National Gold Bank and Trust Company, but the bank continusd paying until the closing hour and asserted their ability to settle all demands in coin or bonds. Other banks in the city expect no unusual demands on their resources. The San Francisco and Pacific stock exchanges held no sessions this afternoon, adjourning to call, the former passing a resolution forbidding members to do business in the interim. The late hour at which the suspension of the bank of California occurred renders it difficult to calculate the effect on other financial interests at present.

A "BLUE" FEELING—OTHER SUSPENSIONS ANTICIPATED.

Tue general feeling about town to-night is rather blue. The cashier of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company stated to a gentleman interviewed this evening that the bank would open in the morning but might have to suspend during the day. This bank paid out all its gold this afternoon and a good deal of silver. If it can make arrangements to-night for coin, it may be able to tide to-morrow. A run is expected on the San Francisco and Merchants' Exchange Banks to-morrow. A meeting of bank presidents is called for this evening to concert measures of relief. The board of brokers have also called a meeting.

FAILURE OF AN EXTENSIVE SUGAR FIRM.

BALTIMORE, August 26.—Messrs. Stirling, Ahrens & Co., said to be the largest sugar importing house in the United States, suspended payment this afternoon. Ahrens thinks the liabilities amount to about $2,000,000, but if the assets are judiciously administered, creditors can ultimately be paid dollar for dollar. He assigns as the causes for the failure the general depression of business and shrinkage in the value of coffee and sugar, of which the firm have large stocks. They have also large real estate not at present available. A detailed statement of their affairs will be prepared as quickly as possible.

The debts are due to parties in this city and in Cuba almost exclusively. It is said the business of the firm footed up $40,000,000 per year. They were proprietors of two large sugar refineries—the Merchants and Cheasapeake and agents of two others—the Colvert and Maryland. The effect there of the failure remains to be developed.

It is now ascertained that the liabilities amount to $2,500,000, of which one million is due in Baltimore to Merchants, Banks and private banking houses. The firm employed over three hundred and fifty men in their refineries and barrel factory. The immediate cause of the failure is said to be the shrinkags in molasses.

ANOTHER SUSPENSION.

LONDON, August 26.—Albert Cohn & Co., merchants, of No. 17 Old Change, have suspended. Their liabilities are not known.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

WINTHROP, Me., August 26.—The savings bank in this village, recently robbed, will be closed at once and placed in the hands of a receiver. It is believed that depositors will receive forty-five per cent. Payment on a large portion of the securities has been stopped.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Sidney Roat, merchant at No. 60 Broadway, has issued a circular asking the creditors of Duncan, Sherman & Co. to authorize his taking the necessary steps to throw that firm into bankruptcy. Mr. Roat to-day said he had received favorable replies from persons representing claims to the amount of about one hundred thousand dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27.—The excitement seems to be subsiding. The crowd on California street is much less than at the opening of business this morning. The run on the London and San Francisco banks have ceased with a large surplus remaining on hand. A slight run was made on the Anglo-California at the opening, but soon subsided. The First National gold bank reports everything O. K. The same may be said of the Bank of British Columbia and the Pacific and Commercial Bank. Private banks all report no excitement and everything going on as usual. Generally all city banks are considered sound except the Bank of California.

ALL KINDS OF RUMORS AFLOAT.

Mr. Ralston this mornidg says nothing in addition to the statements of yesterday. Many rumors are current as to the condition of the California Bank. One statement, apparently from good authority, is, that the bank will pay depositors in full, and stockholders fifty cents. On the other hand, a prominent stockholder says that the utmost the bank can do will be to satisfy the demands of depositors and scarcely that. There has been little rush at the Hibernian Savings Bank, but the demands were promptly met within the by-laws. Generally speaking, confidence seems returning. It is believed

THE WORST IS OVER.

But little uneasiness is felt as to the affairs of either the National Gold Bank Trust Company or Merchants' Exchange Bank. The former reports the probability of soon resuming, though unable to fix the time. Abundance of available assets is only awaiting the reception of coin. The President this morning states they paid out about one million dollars yesterday with a small supply left. The Merchants' Exchange is believed to be sound. The suspension is only temporary.

RUMORS THAT HEAVY FAILURES AMONG BROKERS WILL FOLLOW.

It is stated on presumably good authority, that some half a dozen heavy stock brokers are likely to go down. No names are given. No commercial failures as yet are reported. A squeeze is expected next Monday, collection day. Savings banks during the day are doing usual business, deposits in some being larger than disbursements. There is no excitement in that line.

The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting this afternoon and decided that it would probably be more injurious than beneficial to taking any action looking towards the postponement of ordinary accounts or notes maturing next collection day, Monday. The meeting was very largely attended.

OTHER FAILURES.

The National Gold Bank Trust Company and the Merchants' Exchange Bank have suspended. The directors of the latter have prepared the following notice for the afternoon papers:

In consequence of the excitement, and the disappointment in getting coin, the Directors deem it for the best interests, and the interests of all, not to open our doors at present. The Secretary states that the bank has $100,000 in coin on hand The amount liable on deposits is $800,000, but against that may be over $400,000 in notes. The bank is perfectly solvent, the only trouble being a lack of coin. There is a run in the London and San Francisco Bank, but Manager Latham asserts his ability to meet all demands without trouble. Crowds surround the Bank of California and the suspended National Gold Bank and Trust Company; also the Savings Banks, but the action of the officers of the latter institutions last night, effectually prevents a run on them. The excitement is great.

STATEMENT OF NATIONAL GOLD BANK.

The National Gold Bank and Trust Company have sent in the following notice for publication in the morning papers. "In consequence of the panic and the impossibility of obtaining gold, the National Bank and Trust Company will close until further notice. The bank has $1,500,000 above all its liabilities, and as soon as coin can be obtained, will resume business as usual. In the meantime, any creditor desiring can have good assets of the bank to the amount of his claim. By order of the Board of Trustees.

[Signed,] HENRY L. DAVIS, Pres't.

City Tax Collector Austin has two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars of protested tax monies on deposit in the Bank of California for which he has certificates of special deposits. The directors assured the collector this morning that the money would be paid in a day or two. A rumor which is not yet confirmed says that Ralston has turned over his private means to the bank.

SUICIDE OF PRESIDENT RALSTON.

About ten minutes past five o'clock, a close carriage drove rapidly to the side-door of the Bank of California. A gentleman jumped out in a state of excitement, ran into the bank and in response to inquiries said he had just left the body of Ralston in charge of an officer on the beach near the smelting works, in the northern part of the city. Ralston had gone to the Sellig's smelting works wharf and committed suicide by jumping off the dock.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE SUICIDE.

There is great excitement in the city over the death of Ralston which overshadows every other topic. From the best information it appears he went to the sea bathing establishment at North Beach, about 3:25 P. M., undressed, went into the water, swam about two hundred yards, disappeared behind a vessel and soon after the body was discovered floating by the Selby lead works and was brought ashore. He was still alive. Physicians were summoned but all efforts to resuscitate him failed. He died at ten minutes to five o'clock.

Col. Fry, his father-in-law, Mayor Otis and a number of prominent citizens arrived before he expired. Col. Fry and Capt. Lees went to the bathing house, obtained Mr. Ralston's clothes. In these were found a few dollars, his statement to the bank but nothing having a tendency to show that he committed suicide. His body was conveyed to No. 1812 Jackson street, the residence of Col. Fry.

A boy named Festus Mazzele states he saw Mr. Ralston before he reached the bath house; saw him sit on the clay bank near the smelting works; saw him tear up several papers and throw scraps into the water. A close search was made for the pieces, but none could be found. He is also reported to have been seen to drink the contents of a phial before going into the water. The general impresson is that he took poison before entering the water.

The Board of Directors of the Bank of California, held a meeting to-day. Ralston requested to resign as President and director, which he did. As regards the financial prospects in best informed circles, it is believed all banks will go on without further trouble and that the National Gold Bank and Trust Company, and Merchants' Exchange Banks will resume on Monday. The town is full of rumors. The street, at this hour, 8 P. M., is crowded with people. It is understood that owing to the excited feeling manifested, arrangements have been made to call out the military to preserve order if necessary.

SKETCH OF THE DECEASED.

Mr. S. F. Ralston, the President, was a man of vast influence, of great energy and of almost unbounded boldness in speculation. The "bonanza fever," fresh within the memory of our readers, was the result of his planning, and it is hardly a question that the decline of mining stocks has carried down several banks and business men connected with them.

Mr. Ralston was a native of Wellsville, Ohio, and he was engaged some twenty-six or twenty-eight years ago as clerk on Pittsburgh steamboats. Mr. Ralston was conspicuous in an occupation that tests the qualifications of a man as severely as any. Steamboat clerking requires faculties not possessed by many, as is fully proven by the fact that Mr. Ralston in his subsequent career in California was remarkably successful. He became president of the bank of California, which had a paid up capital of $5,000,000 and numerous branches in Pacific states. Mr. Ralston has a magnificent home, some thirty miles from San Francisco, and to indicate the style in which he entertained his guests, it needs but to be said, that no less than eighty horses were kept at their disposal.

Innumerable were the speculations in which Mr. R. entered. Hundreds of gold and silver mines were owned by him, or the bank of which he was presiding officer. The most profitable of all his speculations was that by which the monopoly of all the quicksilver of the State was secured. The grand Pacific Hotel of San Francisco owes largely its size and scope to the genius of the men with whom our hero associated. It is not yet finished, although almost two million dollars have been spent upon it. Senator Sharon acquired Mr. Ralston's interest in this enterprise some months ago. It is no figure of speech in this instance to say that he entertained his friends like a prince. He dispensed good cheer with a liberality unequalled, and possessed rare tact in distributing his bounties. No more agreeable, liberal or entertaining host could be found than the President of the Bank of California.

THE CALIFORNIA BANK'S CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

NEW YORK, August 27.—The evening Commercial says: There is not much change yet apparent from the Pacific coast trouble on the borders of the Central Pacific railroad. The first mortgage bonds receded to 102¼. The San Juan branch 91, and the bid for the land grants was 95½ per cent. There was a close intimacy between Mr. Ralston and the bank of California, and Messrs. Huntingdon and Stamford of the Central Pacific road, but nothing is yet and Messrs. Huntingdon and Stamford of the Central Pacific road, but nothing is yet known as to how far the latter were compromised by the suspension of the bank. It would be well, perhaps, for buyers of bonds to hold off from the new introduced land grants by the road until more is known of the Pacific coast troubles. There is a large amount of joint accounts or partnership business in merchandise done between this market and San Francisco, which, for the time, may be put to inconvenience by the curtailment of banking facilities at San Francisco, but nothing serious, so far as we are advised, is likely to come of this trouble. The former president of the California bank is Mr. Mills, a wealthy man, and who is believed to be one of the trustees, yet the trustees are liable and must pay, so that no loss to the public is likely to occur. It was stated as probable that bills of exchange will not exceed 200,000 pounds.

SPECULATIONS OF MR. RALSTON.

In regard to the speculations of Mr. Ralston and his party in California a story is current that their losses in silver mining stocks and other adventures amount to the enormous sum of $6,000,000. It is not believed that other banking houses on the Pacific will be seriously affected aside from the additional suspension already noted. Foreign Exchange was unaffected, the amount of bills in the bank of California unendorsed in this market being less than £500,000. Probably most of these bills have been accepted by the Oriental Bank of London and the loss here will be very light. A number of bills bearing the endorsement of the Bank of California have been sold in this market, but they are good because of the high standing of the drawers.

Respecting the reported transactions with the Federal Government in the purchase of silver, we hear an emphatic denial. The Government makes its purchases direct from the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company and never makes advances until the thing purchased is actually in hand. The sum of $3,000,000 recently purchased was obtained in this way and is now in the assay office in Wall street.

THE SITUATION.

A private dispatch from a prominent gentleman in San Francisco says: Matters look better so far as the best interests of the city and State are concerned. The financial panic is fearful. The losses by the failure of the Bank of California will be heavy.

HEAVY TRANSFERS OF GOLD BY THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—Heavy transfers of gold to California are being made by the Treasury to-day in support of the banks of that region, upon official notification being received at the Department that the agents of the banks have deposited gold with the Assistant Treasurer at New York. Telegraphic instructions are sent to the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, placing credit to the respective banks making such deposits in New York. Thus far over $1,000,000 have been transferred.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILWAY ALL RIGHT.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Fisk & Hatch say the bank had no interest as investors in the Central Pacific Railroad. The Secretary of the Company in this city confirms this statement, but says that the Central Pacific Railroad had an account with the bank, and had made loans from it. He had not heard that the condition of the bank had been considered unsound by the bankers. Persons interested in the affairs of the bank are positive in their assertion that the bank will after a short time be able to fully satisfy all its creditors.

CAUSE OF THE FAILURE.

The failure of the bank of California, while immediately caused by the depositors run, was directly the outcome of a conflict between two classes of California speculators, one of the Bank of California party, headed by Mr. Ralston and Mr. Sharon, and the other headed by Messrs. Flood, O'Brien and Haydenfelt. The latter party have established a bank in San Francisco, called the Bank of Nevada, with a cash capital of $10,000,000, gold, and the right to increase to $20,000,000. Incidental to this fight have been the mining properties known as the Savage, the Caledonia, the California, the Ophir and the Consolidated Virginia. The three latter are known as the Big Bonanza mines, and the Bank of California partly obtained control of them; in getting this control, stock of the California was run up from sixty to 800; was then multiplied by five, which would make the highest price $1 60. It has since declined to fifty three. The Ophir stock, while they were getting control advanced from eighty to 700 was multiplied by five, making 700 represent 140 in new stock. It has since declined to forty-six. The Consolidated Virginia, during the process of getting the Central advanced, is from eighty-six to 780. It was yesterday 261, the highest that the bank has been.

THE BANK ON ITS LAST LEGS FOR SIXTY DAYS PAST.

Strained of late and pinched, it has been evident to bankers here who have shunned their bills from the fact that in the past sixty days most of the bills offered in this market have been those of other institutions endorsed by the Bank of California. The inference has been that the Bank of California had hypothecated securities with those who lent their bills, and that this borrowed exchange was used to obtain friends needed to carry on the large operations of the bank. In the borrowed bills which have so appeared were those of the Bank of British Columbia and Bank of British North America. The amount of unaccepted bills of the Bank of California in this market is small.

The bank's London correspondents were the Oriental Bank, a strong unlimited institution, one of the best in London, having a capital of £1,000,000, and a reserve of £500,000, so that the direct losses of the failures here are comparatively small. Most of the decline in the stock market, previously noted, has been recovered, Panama excepted. The weakness in Panama is occasioned in the impression that the stock is largely held in San Francisco.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK.

The financial and commercial circles were thrown into a state of the greatest excitement at the opening, by the report of the suspension of the Bank of California, and for a time the utmost confusion existed in the Gold and Stock Exchanges, the price of gold rising plump to 114½, while stocks declined one to two points on free pressure of sales.

EFFECT OF THE FAILURE IN LONDON.

Dispatches from London say the market shows a fair degree of firmness, and in most cases is quotably higher. Consols are quoted at 95¾. Union Pacific sixes advanced one-half per cent; also Union Pacific land grants; Pennsylvania Railroad declined one-fourth; Reading Railroad advanced one quarter: Virginia State bonds, consolidated debt, show an advance of one per cent. since yesterday; United States bonds firm, but not quotably higher; New York Central is quoted at ninety-three, and Illinois Central at 88½.

PANIC IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

At the opening of the Stock Exchange there was a rush to sell and for a time the noise and din was equal to a first-class panic occasion. A reasonably fair idea of the immense business done and the din and racket attending it may be formed when it is stated that up to eleven, the amount of shares transacted registered over 74,000. The anxiety to sell at first was marked, and prices dropped quickly and severely. After this sudden decline, however, a number of strong buyers stepped into the market, and before the Board there was a strong rally, Lake Shore moving up to 60¾, Northwest common to 41½, St. Paul common to 37½, the preferred to sixty-three, Pacific Mail to 38½, and Western Union Telegraph to 82¾.

AGENTS OF THE BANK HERE CASH NO CHECKS.

The news of the suspension of the Bank of California this morning produced considerable excitement among the depositors and creditors generally of that institution in this city. The offices of Laidlow & Co., agents of the banks in this city, have, since the opening of the doors at an early hour, been thronged with anxious inquirers. In obedience to the instructions received by telegraph, no checks were cashed. The senior member of the firm was asked for information concerning the condition of the bank and of the affairs of Laidlow & Co., independently of their agency for the Bank of California, but he replied he could say nothing. Among the visitors who were anxious to obtain money for paper, were four or five Chinamen, who persisted in lingering about after they had been assured that their paper could only be cashed in San Francisco on presentation at bank.

RADICAL STATE CONVENTION

What a Republican Paper Has to Say About It.

JACKSON, August 26.—The Republican State Convention continued in session till four o'clock this morning. Proceedings were not harmonious or enthusiastic and at one time were perfectly disgraceful.

Mr. Buchanan, of Marshall county, was nominated for State Treasurer.

The platform contains nothing new.

The Daily Times, a Republican paper of this place, vigorously protests against the section congratulating the party on the successful and economical administration of Gov. Ames, and thinks the raising of such an issue as presented by the adoption of that section extremely impolitic.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Recent Failure in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 27.—At a meeting of the creditors of the Calvert Refining Company to-day, the following report of the company was submitted:

Assets—Cash, $41,353; due by sundry parties, $1,583,041; stock of sugar on hand, $1,105,595; refinery, $609,974; total, $3,339,963.

Liabilities—Bills payable, $2,585,747; due to sundry parties, $99,284; capital stock, $600,000; total, $3,285,031.

The Calvert Refinery was operated by Sterling, Ahrens & Co. as agents.

At a meeting of directors it was ascertained that of the amount stated as due by sundry parties, $807,000 was owed by the firm of Sterling, Ahrens & Co. Stirling tenders his resignation as President as also Ahrens as Treasurer, both of which were accepted. The directors thought it advisable to suspend payment temporarily and a committee was appointed to furnish an authentic statement of affairs. It is stated it was not known to any of the members of the Board of Directors of the company except Sterling and Ahrens that the firm was indebted to Calvert or that its credit was used for the benefit of the suspended firm. The business of refining will be continued.

EXTENT OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

NEW YORK, August 27.—A special from Baltimore says: The firm of Sterling, Ahrens & Co., which suspended yesterday, have imported since January 1st 50,000 hogsheads of sugar and 40,000 hogsheads of molasses, nearly two-thirds as much as their whole trade. Since 1874 they have been carrying great quantities of molasses at a heavy loss. Ever since the commencement of the year the market price has not been paying for the manufacture. The principal Baltimore creditors are Alex. Brown & Sons, bankers, and the Bonninger Bros., shippers. The Browns are creditors to the amount of $300,000. That firm suspended on the 1st of January, and it was their refusal to make a further loan of $150,000 that precipitated the suspension. Besides their import trade, Sterling, Ahrens & Co. have largely exported flour and provisions to the West Indies, and are consequently in debt to the flour trade and packers. The firm own the Chespeake and Merchants' Refineries, lease the Maryland, and operate the Calvert for its owners, all of which, except the latter, they converted into molasses refineries, and so accumulated a heavy stock, which broke them down. They also own a large barrel factory, and have nine vessels engaged in the trade with Cuba and Brazil. Their coffee business has not been great of late, and has not affected their interests.

AFFAIRS OF ARCHIBALD, BAXTER & CO.

Messrs. Archibald, Baxter & Co., who suspended payment a few weeks ago, filed a schedule of assets and liabilities in the County Clerk's office. The assets are about $175,000, and the liabilities in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million. They think at least to be able to pay sixty cents on the dollar, and if time is given, very nearly or quite dollar for dollar. The assignee's bond was fixed at $40,000.

ENGLAND.

AN INVITATION DECLINED.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 26.—Admiral Worden has informed the Mayor of Portsmouth that he and his officers are unable to accept the invitation to the banquet next week, as the United States squadron will not be in the vicinity of Portsmouth after Monday.

TROUBLE APPREHENDED WITH CHINA.

LONDON, August 26.—The Globe of this evening says: Telegraphic intelligence has been received from China of an occurrence which will likely, if not promptly settled, disturb the friendly relations between England and China.

PANAMA.

WAR DECLARED AGAINST COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26.—A telegram received at the Navy Department this morning from Captain Edward Simpson, commanding the United States steamer Omaha, announces that the State of Panama has declared war against the Government of Columbia. The Department immediately issued orders to Rear Admiral Mullany, commanding the North Atlantic Station, to hold his available force in readiness, and to proceed without delay to the Isthmus, if necessary, for the protection of American interest.

THE CALIFORNIA FAILURE

Startling Disclosures Promised.

RASH SPECULATIONS IN STOCKS.

An Investigation Into the Affairs of the Bank in Progress.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—It is impossible at present to obtain any information concerning the proceedings of the meeting of the trustees of the bank of California. They are still in secret session and positively refuse to admit any one or give out any hint as to the nature of the deliberations.

The city is quiet as usual. The trustees of the bank of California adjourned this evening after a protracted session to, meet on Monday and attend the funeral of Ralston in a body. Nothing whatever is known concerning the deliberations. Inquiry develops the fact that various manufacturing enterprises in the city in which Ralston was interested show no signs of weakness. Coin is being transferred from the United States Treasury, and though no loans can yet be obtained, money is easier. Realestate dealers say the effect on that branch of business will be rather beneficial than otherwise. Prices have been maintained.

The bank of California is draped in mourning.

NO MORE FAILURES APPREHENDED.

All is quiet on California street. Matters are assuming their usual aspect and business men do not apprehend failures on Monday, collection day.

Rumors relative to the popular feeling and demonstration against the Bulletin and Call which were idle utterances of excited indivieuals and incendiary offorts on the part of some parties personally and politically hostile to those journals to create enmity against them, fell still-born.

RALSTON'S FUNERAL TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY.

Ralston's funeral is postponed till Monday, 11 A. M.

Ralston's body was placed in a casket and taken from his house to the residence of Colonel Fry.

THE INQUEST.

An inquest was commenced on the body of Ralston. Following are the names of the jurors: John R. Garniss, C. L. Melier, H. F. Williams, A. Cohen, E. T. Morrow, Jr., R. Keene, W. H. L. Barnes and J. C. L. Wadsworth.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH DUNKING.

Joseph Dunking, proprietor of the Neptune Bath House testified as follows: Ralston came to take a bath at half past three; usually came early in the morning, my son-in-law served him; did not see him enter the water; had no conversation with him; two men, who went in with him, shortly ran in and said something was the matter with that man; they, with my son-in-law went out in a boat and watched for Ralston to appear at the piles but saw nothing of him; he was perspiring freely when he came to the bath house; my son-in-law checked him, but he said he would dry himself and take a shower before going in.

TESTIMONY OF CLARENCE RICHARDSON.

Clarence Richardson, son-in-law to the first witness, testified: Ralston was smiling and cheerful when he came to the bath house; waited on him and took charge of his clothes; warned him against going in when heated; he said he would dry himself and take a shower; about fifteen minutes after he went in a young man told me something was wrong with him; I pushed out in a boat and met another boat with Ralston's body; Ralston was in the habit of swimming some distance when he bathed; did not see him in the water.

Theo. C. Bee, Assayer at the Selby Smelting Works, testified: A watchman on the wharf told him a man was drowning; the body was two or three hundred feet from the wharf in the water, face down, head appeared under the water; got Clark, engineer of the steamer Bullion, lying near, to recover the body; he brought him ashore; did not see him breathe; used means of restoration; saw signs of life; sent for Dr. Newmark, who came.

Michael J. Clark, engineer of the steamer Bullion, testified: Saw the man in the water, squirming as if in a fit; acted unnaturally; was two or three hundred feet distant; went in a boat and got him; thought he was alive when I reached him; feared he would die before reaching the shore; laid him on his stomach and pulled for shore as quickly as possible; noticed no signs of life when I got him ashore, when I first saw him in the water he was struggling and making for shore.

Dr. Newmark, sworn—When I arrived, found the body on the sand apparently lifeless; could detect no beating of the pulse or heart; kept up artificial respiration for an hour; the appearance of the body was that of a man who had died from apoplexy; the face was livid, eyes glassy, pupils dilated; a sudden plunge, when overheated, would be apt to produce apoplexy.

Dr. Macari corroborated the testimony of the preceding witness. One of the jurors here said it was useless to examine any more witnesses. If we don't know now what that man died of we never shall know.

The inquest was adjourned till 1 P. M., on Tuesday.

The general impression since the partially completed inquest on Ralston is the suicide theory.

An autopsy was made on the body of Ralston, but the coroner as yet declines to make the result public. The result will be given to the jury on Tuesday.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY BY STOCK EXCHANGES.

The Pacific Stock Exchange this afternoon adopted a resolution deploring the death of Ralston, as a faithful friend and valuable citizen, and a champion of the city and State; extending the sympathy of the board to his family and resolving to attend his funeral in a body.

The San Francisco Stock Exchange appointed a committee to wait on Mrs. Ralston and tender the sympathies of the board and to attend the funeral in a body.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON HIS DEATH.

The Bulletin this evening has the following editorial on the death of W. C. Ralston: "The community was more painfully surprised by the announcement of the death of W. C. Ralston yesterday, than by the failure of the Bank of California which had just preceded this tragic event. The failure of that institution was the culmination of Mr. Ralston's financial management. He had been allowed to have full swing, or so nearly so, that he was responsible for the bank management, and probably for a long time past he alone knew its actual condition. When, therefore, on yesterday, after the late President had made his statement to the directors of the bank and they promptly took the further management of its affairs out of his hands, Mr. Ralston ceased to live almost simultaneously with his ceasing to be president. It was an unfortunate ending of a once powerful institution, and a tragic ending of a life."

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Great as was the financial abilities of Mr. Ralston, when he was advanced to the head of the bank, there was the inception of that failure which culminated yesterday. Mr. Ralston had dash, nerve quick impulses which belong to that class of men who make brilliant speculations, and are as often overtaken by disastrous effects. He was bold, strong willed, while it bordered on recklessness, was taken for financial genius. He was at the same time a man of great reach and enterprise, so that the management of a great banking institution, instead of being made an exclusive business was only an item in the multiplicity of his affairs. Mr. Ralston engaged largely and lost very heavily from time to time in outside speculations. He was a heavy operator in stocks. He made a large sum in operations in Belcher and probably lost much larger on his more recent operations in Ophir. In this last operation, the losses of the pool are reported to have been hardly less than $300,000. Ralston lacked discretion. If victory did not come with a bold dash, the reverse was pretty certain to follow. He could work out nothing by any patient or slow process of reasoning. He was forward with the first impulse or intuition either to succeed or be defeated. With a great institution at his back, the glamor of such power made him even more audacious and reckless. He could and did plan good things for private individuals and some bad things for the public. It was only when he attempted to initiate public enterprise in a way to make them subservient to private speculations that the Bulletin made issue with Mr. Ralston. We had many and earnest interviews with him at our office, and at the end of which he always left, fully determined to carry out his own plans, but was fully informed that the Bulletin would defend public interest, putting it before private speculation, let what would happen, happen. It was Mr. Ralston's course on questions of great public moment involving millions of dollars of public money which made these criticisms necessary. We have never for a moment doubted the justice of these comments, and do not doubt them to-day. Mr. Ralston's relation to these interests was one that looked to the subordination of them to private gain. He had lost heavily, and could not see why he should not be permitted to make up his losses at public expense. If he was ever ready to do service with his great opportunity, he was also ready to demand concession from the public, which could not be made without great and positive detriment to such interests. He thought it right to elect officers to shape municipal, and if need be State governments so that his plans should be more readily executed. Whenever this was done his energy and his autocratic ambition were put to a most dangerous use No journal, conducted in the interest of the public could hesitate for a moment as to the line of duty. We interposed only when public measures which he had originated and was pushing to dangerous consummations made duty clear, and then we never hesitated to warn the public of the danger, being perfectly willing to take all consequences that might follow. The developments of the last few days afford so complete a vindication of the Bulletin that we are not disposed to admire when nothing from first was wanting. If there were any reasons for single vigil it would be in this, that our warning and criticism had not been even more emphatic and persisent that some greater mitigation of public evil might have been secured. This is the time for calm and dispassionate review; we do not shrink from making it in the light of recent events; we could wish that nothing had occurred to make such a review necessary, but this is our opportunity. While we do justice to the dead, we do not forget what justiee and truth also demands for the living.

GENERAL SYMPATHY FOR THE DECEASED PRESIDENT.

During the day the death of Ralston forms the principal topic of conversation The flags are at half mast through the city. Expressions of regret and sympathy for the deceased banker are heard on all sides. Late information tends strongly to disprove the theory of suicide and statements of the attending physicians go to show death to have resulted from appoplexy while swimming.

Yesterday Mr. Ralston transferred all his property to Senator Wm. Sharon for the benefit of the creditors, and Mr. Sharon, in receiving the trust, pledged his honor to stand by his old friend to the last dollar of his own private fortune. At a meeting of the trustees of the Bank of California yesterday Ralston promised that if the management was left in his hands he would pay dollar for dollar to depositors, and fifty cents on the dollar to stockholders, but after an exciting discussion, it was decided to accept his resignation. Considerable difference of opinion exists among the leading stock operators as to the effect of the failure of the mining shares when business re-opens, some claiming it will have a beneficial effect, especially as regards Bonanza mines, so those controlling them will now have better facilities for working them, as the mills owned by the Bank party will probably pass into their hands. Others take a less hopeful view of the situation.

CONDITION OF THE BANK.

The affairs of the Bank have been placed in the hands of an executive committee, consisting of Wm. Alvord and George H Howard. D. O. Mills, ex-President, has not owned a share of stock for the last three years. A statement of the condition of the bank has not yet been prepared, but reliable information shows that the liabilities will be upwards of $14,000,000, and the reliable assets from $7,000,000 to $8,000,000. The principal stockholders will probably have to be assessed from forty to fifty cents on the dollar to pay off the liabilities. Following are the name of some of the principal stockholders: Barron estate, Thomas Bell, Nicholas Laling, Moses Ellis, Capt. J. B. Thomas, Asa T. Hamilton, George Howard, Wm Norris, John O. Earll, John Parrott, D. J. Tallant, Michael Reese, D. O. Mills, Mark Livingstone and D. F. Griffins.

The directors applied to Flood & O'Brien for relief, yesterday morning, and offered to present to that firm the entire paid-up capital, the stock of the bank, namely, $5,000,000 $1,500,000 in bank, $1,000,000 in addition to be assessed on the stockholders, in all $7,500,000, provided Flood & O'Brien would, for the consideration, assume the liabilities of the bank. The proposition was declined. The true condition of the bank has been concealed from the directors; they professed to be astounded at the developments. The stockholders will lose their stock and pay all liabilities, and will have to stand an assessment of propably 100 per cent. Some $3,000,000 of the liabilities are in the form of acceptances for advances made by our leading capitalists, to strengthen the bank. Governor Stanford holds $400,000 of these acceptances.

One gentleman, who seems well informed regarding the financial business of California, says that the Flood and O'Brien party, though distinct from the clique of the bank of California, had in no way joined in an attempt to compel its suspension, but on the contrary, for several months, ever since the rumored embarrassment of the corporation was published in the past spring, had done everything in their power to sustain the tottering institution. To this end the corporators of the new bank of Nevada had received information from the directors of the bank of California to purchase their good will, but an investigation of the bonds made it evident that this could not be done.

CONNECTION BETWEEN THE BANK AND THE CENTRAL PACIFIC COMPANY.

As far as can, at present, be learned concerning affairs between the Central Pacific and the Bank of California, the bank owes Stafford $400,000 advanced some time ago. The Central Pacific officials are disposed to be reticent, but say the company had but a small amount on deposit in the bank.

THE NATIONAL GOLD BANK ALL RIGHT.

The trustees of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company authorized the President and Cashier to borrow one million coin on real estate and securities. The bank is in excellent condition. If it were to go into liquidation it could pay stockholders a handsome premium after paying depositors in full.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES TO BE MADE.

Although the Directors of the Bank of California as a board have persistently refused to make public any of their proceedings to-day, some facts have this evening been obtained from individual members. In view of the recent calamity which has overtaken Ralston, the Board have declined to make public any discovery they have made until after the funeral, when startling disclosures are promised. It was admitted by a member that they would not have asked Mr. Ralston's resignation unless grave facts as regards the management had come to light. All the Board agreed he must leave the concern. It was also practically admitted that the bank could not pay depositors in full, perhaps about eighty per cent. As regards what has been said of the influence extended by the Call and Bulletin in their strictures upon Ralston in causing the crash, it was also admitted that the facts prove these strictures to have been well grounded, and that they could have had no bad effect on the bank had it not been weak.

COMMENTS OF ANOTHER JOURNAL ON THE SUSPENSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—The Examiner said last evening editorially: We don't believe the recent assaults of the Bulletin and Call on Mr. Ralston and his contemplated schemes caused the suspension of the Bank of California. That concern was wrongly conducted and reached conclusions which befalls all mismanaged institutions of like character, but if the journals named are justly chargeable with the suspension of the bank, they deserve credit; therefore, the rottenness of its condition could not be exposed too soon. While we sympathize with the losers by its failure, if any shall finally be so, it is better for the public that the crash should come before hundreds of others of our fellow citizens become involved in ruin.

The city to-day has resumed its wonted quiet and the excitement of the past few days has died ont. A general feeling of confidence seems to have followed. In banking circles no further concern is apparently felt. The Secretary of the Merchants Exchange bank, in an interview to-day states the bank will resume in the morning without doubt. Tranfers from the United States Treasury and coin collected from local sources have placed the institution in a condition to go on as usual. No run is anticipated to-morrow beyond what may be expected in the usual course of business. The only other suspended bank, the National Gold Bank and Trust Company, report favorable progress, but will not open for several days yet.

To-morrow is collection day, but it is confidently believed that it will pass without suspending. A large proportion of the mercantile community is in condition to satisfy all demands on presentation. A general disposition is evinced to render aid and extension to those who need it in the city.

MEMORIAL DISCOURSES.

The attendance in the churches to-day was unusually large, drawn by memorial sermons delivered in many of them on the death of Mr. Ralston. The general tenor of the discourses was eulogistic on the popular, able and generous character of the deceased with due discrimination in regard to the errors of his course. The funeral to-morrow will undoubtedly be most imposing. A great number of civic and military societies with other public and corporative bodies have signified their intention of attending the obsequies, and a large concourse of citizens will unite in paying the last honors to the dead.

OBITUARY.

Col. Schoonover.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., August 28.—Col. R. Schoonover, who was formerly a noted local politician, died in this county at 9 A. M. to-day. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1850; served in the Mounted Rifles during the Mexican war as a Captain under Col. Tipton, and was a prominent member of the State Legislature for ten years. He was a distinguished Mason and will be buried with Masonic honors.

REV. ISAAC DENMAN.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 28.—Rev. Isaac Denman, a well known Baptist preacher, aged eighty years, was killed at Lolf, Ind., this afternoon, by being run over by a train on the I. and St. Louis Railroad.

CAPT. HULL.

BOSTON, August 28.—Capt. Barney Hull, proprietor of the Sherman House, died this afternoon. He leaves an estate valued at $350,000.

PROF. FOWLER.

BIDDEFORD, Me., August 28.—Professor Fowler, of Hillsdale College, Michigan, died in Saco this morning. He came East some months ago for the benefit of his health.

GEN. PANNEL.

GREEN BRIAR, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., August 29.—Gen. A. J. Pannel, State Senator from the Wheeling district, and Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, fell dead at noon to day of heart disease while standing in his cottage. The remains will be sent home for burial.

CHARLES MILLER.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., August 28.—Chas. Miller, of the firm of Miller & Penzol, wholesale gr

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

The meeting called for Wednesday, September 8th, has been postponed to the Saturday following (September 11th), at 10 o'clock A. M. The members who have received circulars will please take notice. By order of J. H. Bailey, Chairman.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

CIMIOTTI'S PAWN SHOP BURGLARIZED OF $7,000 WORTH OF GOODS—MYSTERY CONNECTED WITH THE ROBBERY—TWO MEN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

[From The Daily Post of Thursday.]

A heavy robbery was committed some time during yesterday night at the well known pawn shop of H. W. Cimiotti, No. 100 Smithfield street, a few doors below Fifth avenue. The burglary was first discovered by a nephew of the proprietor, who opened the shop yesterday morning at the usual hour to resume the business of the day. He found the door properly locked, but upon entering noticed that the gas had been extinguished, a lot of papers strewn about the floor in great disorder and confusion. Several locks from the safe were also lying upon the floor, and an investigation of the safe was made when he found that it had been robbed of its entire contents. Mr. Cimiotti soon appeared at the establishment, and upon being informed of the robbery by the young man, immediately set about making out a list of the goods that had been stolen. All the articles pawned at the establishment that that were of any considerable value were placed in the safe, and of course were stolen. The list as made out by the proprietor and furnished to the Chief of Police enumerates seventy-two gold watches of an average value of fifty dollars each, thirty-three silver watches, most of them American hunting cases, worth probably twenty-five each, one gold watch set with eight diamonds, two diamond studs, one single stone, one cluster ring, worth together about $500. The balance is made up of some hundreds of articles of jewelry of various values and descriptions.

In addition to the jewelry was stolen a bundle of greenbacks. The value of the whole was estimated at the time at about $20,000, but after further consideration it was thought that $7,000 and possibly less would cover the entire value of everything stolen. The advances made on the articles that were pawned would of course fall considerably short of this.

The thief or thieves displayed a greediness that is rarely to be seen even in members of that calling. Besides visiting the safe, they made a call on the show case and nearly everything of value to be found in the establishment was taken. Two or three ordinary chairs and a couple of spoons, besides some old clothing and goods of too great weight and bulk to be conveniently carried away were left undisturbed.

HOW THE ENTRANCE WAS GAINED.

There is a deep mystery connected with the robbery. The clerk found the doors all locked and the building presented no appearance whatever to indicate that it had been visited by burglars. The most probable theory, however, is that the thieves gained entrance through the rear part of the shop. The rear abuts on a small private alley which connects with Fifth avenue, and two doors, an outer and an inner, admits of communication between the pawn shop and the alley. The outer door was secured by a bar, and this was removed by inserting the hand through a conveniently broken window. This gave admittance to a small vestibule about four by four feet, to which the store door proper opens. Over the door is a transom with a small bolt, and spring lock attached for security, but which were not in use on Monday night. The room is a low one and a moderately active person would have no difficulty in climbing to this transom and through it into the room. The detectives made an examination of the transom, however, and they feel confident that the entrance was not effected in this way as the door upon the top presented no appearance of having been disturbed. On the other hand, however, there are other marks above the door that would indicate that this was the mode of entrance.

THE SAFE LOCKS PICKED.

The thieves had not accomplished all their work, however, when in the room. The safe was yet to be opened. First, there was an iron door fastened by large wrought iron staples with two Yale padlocks. These were taken off in an undamaged condition. Then came the outside door of the safe proper. The key-hole to the main door was covered by a wrought iron bar, secured at one end by a staple and at the other by a Yale padlock. These two locks, it seem, were also opened without difficulty. A quantity of powder was left on a bench near by, but it is evident there was no tampering with any of the locks, excepting either by keys or "pick" tools. The robber, after accomplishing this little feat, had the entire contents of the safe before him from which to choose. There was but little opportunity to detect the robber. The gas was kept burning in the store, but a view of the inside could only be gained by peering through a small hole in the shutters placed on the front windows. An escape could then be made through the rear alley.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

The detectives after making an examination of the premises immediately set about hunting up the perpetrators. At noon Detectives Rivers, O'Mara and Demmel visited the room on Grant street of two young men they suspected might be concerned in the affair. The two young men were not in at the time but the detectives subsequently arrested them both and conveyed them to the Central Station, where they gave the names of Shook and Rudiger. Their room was subsequently searched by the detectives, and a number of burglars' tools were found but none of the stolen goods. The young men were held for a hearing.

THE MERCER COAL REGIONS.

THE MINERS' STRIKE ABOUT ENDED.

From the Sharpsville Advertiser of this week we clip the following: "A mass meeting of the miners was held at Five Points, near Oakland, on Saturday afternoon, at which, we learn, it was decided to drop the basis contended for, viz: fixing the rates for mining upon the price of pig iron. Committees were appointed from each mine to wait upon their respective operators, and instructed to effect the best terms they can.

Forker's men made an unconditional surrender, having notified him that they are willing to resume operations at ten cents per ton reduction from the price they were receiving at the time the strike was inaugurated, about seven months ago.

From this action it would appear that the strike is about terminated, but, unfortunately, it has been delayed too long. The lake trade, which is very large, has been lost to this Valley for this season, the shipments being small, and the resumption of mining now must be on a limited scale as the only demand for coal, for some time to come, will be for home consumption.

The amount of coal shipped over the Sharpsville & Oakland Railroad during the past week averaged about 300 tons per day.

Eighteen or twenty more Swedes arrived here on Monday evening. They go to work in Filer's mine.

AN APPROVED, SAFE, and SPEEDY Remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Summer Complaint, and all Bowel Affections, may be had in Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. The prudent will keep a bottle of so useful a medicine by them. WSM&W.

REGISTER'S REPORT.

BUSINESS DONE IN AUGUST.

Register Gray makes the following report of business transacted in his office last month:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Deceased.	Executors.
George Krugh	Simon Merkel.
Joseph Traeger	Jacob Baldesbarger.
Louis Morganstern	M. Morganstern. J. Morganstern. Wm. E. Schmertz.
Mary M. D. Thael	Elizabeth Denerlein.
Chas. Geisberger	Mary Geisberger.
W. Armstrong	G. M. Armstrong & E. R. Armstrong
Viola J. Wrigham	
Annie Clarke	Phillip Hoerr.
Gottfreid Nitzsahke.	
Daniel Miller	
J. M. M. Zierer	F. S. Zierer.
Elizabeth N. Davis	Charles B. Davis. Hill Burgwin.
John Douglass	John Wilson. John Cowan, Sr.
T. D. Horner	Simpson Horner.
Isaac Taylor	Henry Taylor. Joseph Taylor.
Samuel Meanor, Sr.	Samuel S. Meanor.
H. H. Wulfertange.	
Dennis Martin	Mary Martin.
Isabella Ward	John T. Smith.
Ann Aiken	Joel T. Ferree.
John Holmes	Bernard McKenna.
Catharine Peebles	Thomas Calhoun.
J. B. Macnamee	Ann Macnamee.
Jacob Bronder	Magdalena Brond. Jacob B. Bronder.
William Crea	Jacob Orider.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED

Decedents.	Administ'rs.	Bonds.
Eliza Strong	Dr D C Huffman	$ 200
Susanna R Phillips.	Moses Phillips	12,000
Esbon B Vosburg	Jac'b H Vosburg	2,800
Isaac Gayton	Enoch Gayton	400
J D Williams	James S McCord	6,000
Geo Junker	Sophia Junker	1,600
Jno E Miller	Wilhelm' Miller	100
Jno Dougherty	Jno Carlin	600
Cordelia R Adams.	Hugh Adams	1,000
Viola J Whigham	R L Riggs	16,000
W H Matzenbacher.	C F Matzenbacher	2,000
Robt D Brady	Henry Wilhelm.	4,000
Gottlieb Seidel	John F Albertz	500
Philip Will	Elizabeth Will	1,600
Hugh Rogers	Jos Rogers	400
Elizabeth McBride.	Wm Turner	12,000
Fred Cornelius	Annie Cornelius	100
Jos Schweitzer	Mar Schweitzer.	
Ann Aiken	Joel T Ferry	4,000
Peter Miller	Elizabeth Miller	2,800
Ann Davis	David D Davis	2,000
Ann Sellers	H A Swartzweldr	100
Wm Edwards	Maria Edwards.	2,000
Fritz Wieland	Margaret Will	50
J F Garrard	James Sheddon.	600
Martin Ammann	Cath Ammann	300
Martha Kunkel	Philip Hock	400
Ella Wilson	Wm H Sterrett.	100
Dr Arnold Hertz	W H DeBarr	15,000
E J DeBarreune	S Morrow	4,000
Mary Ann Beck	James Beck	300
Christian Weber	W W Shaw	1,200
A. Heimbricher	J H Heimbricher	100
George Watson, Jr.	Newton Petrie	50
Elizabeth Weyman.	W P Weyman	8,000
Henry Lingelbach	A E Lingelbach.	1,500
David Shaffer	Cath Shaffer	20,000
Philopena Miller	Andrew Miller	100
John Cook	George Brant Julius Eicher	200
George Hencheliffe.	Jno Henshcliffe.	8,000

CORONER'S MONTHLY REPORT

ACCIDENTS, SUDDEN DEATHS AND SUICIDES DURING AUGUST.

The following are the inquests held by Coroner McCallin during August:

Richard H. Robinson died in Allegheny park of congestion of the brain. Inquest August 2.

Cicero Peoples died of injuries received at the temporary bridge on Ellsworth avenue, East End. Inquest August 3.

Ruth H. Allen, killed on Hiland avenue by a lumber wagon. Inquest August 3.

John J. Morath (infant) accidentally smothered at Gruber's hotel, East End. Inquest August 5.

John Ayers, accidentally drowned at McKeesport. Inquest held the 29th of July. [This inquest being held by a deputy, was not returned to the coroner till in August].

David W. Thomas, died at Martin Furniss' public house by a kick inflicted by Wm. Jenkins. Inquest August 8.

Unknown man found in the Ohio river, in Leet township. Inquest August 8.

H. Sugleback, ran over by a freight train on the Cleveland and Pittsburg road. Inquest August 9.

David Kratz, suicide by hanging, on the South Side. Inquest August 11.

John Speer, run over by a freight train in the yards of the Ft. Wayne road. Inquest August 11.

Unknown man, suicide by drowning in the Monongahela near Lloyd & Black's mill. Inquest August 13.

Unknown boy, found in Ohio river, opposite Moon township. Inquest August 12.

Wm. and Jeremiah McMunn, killed by falling slate in Oak hill mines, at Turtle creek. Inquest August 14.

Wm. Leo, died of injuries received by passenger train at Brushton station. Inquest August 15.

John Hogan died of injuries recieved by being shoved violently from the saloon of John Lewis, in Lawrenceville, by James Johnston. Inquest August 16 and 17.

Arnold Hertz died from unknown causes at his residence in Allegheny. Inquest August 18 and 19.

Andrew Kaufelt, run over by a street car, on the South Side. Inquest August 19.

Mrs. E. H. Fitzgerald, died of heart disease. Inquest August 19 and 20.

John D. Roth, suicide by hanging at his residence South Side. Inquest August 21.

George Beynon, died of injuries received by boiler explosion at Painter's mill. Inquest August 23.

Smith Wilcox, ran over by a train at the Union Depot. Inquest 23.

Edward McClelland drowned at Coultersville in the Youghiogheny. Inquest August 21.

George J. Thomas died of heart disease Inquest August 24.

Henry Kleinhaus, killed by being struck by a falling brick at county work-house. Inquest August 25.

Jacob Bartel (infant) died of spasms. No inquest.

Jessie York, burned at Hazelwood while in the act of lighting a fire. Inquest August 28.

Unknown child found drowned in Allegheny river, near Mechanic street bridge. Inquest August 30.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

A boy named McCracken, in company with a number of companions, visited a newly opened coal pit located on the Youghiogheny river, three miles above McKeesport, belonging to Mr. Jas. O'Neil, on Sunday last. McCracken found a can of blasting powder, and placed a lot of it in his pockets. Unfortunately there were matches in his pockets and these becoming ignited an explosion ensued, and the boy was so frightfully burned that he died of his injuries on Monday morning.

MILITARY.

The Eighth Division National Guards of Pennsylvania will go into camp for one week, at Latrobe, commencing on Monday, September 6th, 1875, to continue until Saturday, September 11th. Governor Hartranft and Adjutant General Latta and staff will review the troops on Wednesday, September 8th. A grand military display may be expected as the troops will all appear in new uniform, made for the occasion.

$50 *TO* $10,000

Has been invested in Stock Privileges and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to do it." A book on Wall street, sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. jul8d4tWsm

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Othello Sneed vs. Ferdinand Marx, Cambria county. The exceptions to cross-interrogataries are overruled, except the fourth to the eighth cross interrogatory, which is sustained.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

J. B. Sneathen & Co. against the freight and cargo of the steamer "Tom Rees," in admiralty. An order was made directing the appointment of Commissioner to be published in newspapers.

William Greenlee, of Warren county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, which was referred to Register Woodruff. An order was also made restraining certain execution creditors from interfering with the property of the debtor.

Whitney, Cook & Co., creditors, of New York City, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Wm. C. Slaughterbeck, of Allegheny City; amount of creditors claim $737 75. The usual order to show cause granted. An order was also made restraining John M. Graham et al. from interfering with debtor's property.

Hilands & King, bankrupts, Allegheny. Report of assignee of the sale of certain real estate approved, and assignee ordered to make out deed for purchaser.

Artman, Dillinger & Co., creditors, of Philadelphia, filed a petition in bankruptcy against N. W. Stecker, Berwick, Columbia county. Amount of creditors' claim $445 33. The usual order was granted. An order was also made restraining certain execution creditors.

John A. Christy, of Oil City, W. R. McCormick, of Crawford county, and Thomas B. Clark, of Butler county; having complied with all the requirements of the Bankrupt Act, were discharged from all their debts.

J. H. Strawn & Co., bankrupts, Fayette county. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed absolutely.

First National Bank, of Athens, Pa., creditor, against Elizabeth Wells, of Bradford county. The question as to the sufficiency of the number and value of the creditors joining in these proceedings. Referred to Register Brotherline for examination and report.

John M. Clark, of Venango county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Rogers.

Waring Bros. & Co., bankrupts, of this city. Rule on F. Gillers, trustee of the Keystone Bank, to show cause why certain credits in the books of the said bank should not be applied to notes of said debtors, made absolute.

On motion of B. C. Christy, Esq., Frederick Hooker, Esq., of Warren, Pa., was admitted to practice.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Henrietta Drummond, minor. Answer of James Mackrell, late guardian, to rule to show cause, filed. Time for filing account extended until the 15th inst.

Estate of Samuel Cowley, deceased. Report of sale made and confirmed nisi.

Augustus Heckadorn, minor. Petition of guardian for order to pay allowance for support of his ward. Order made.

Estate of Philip Bigley, deceased. Decree of distribution filed.

This Court will to-day hear an argument on a question relative to the sale of real estate, by the executors of Mrs. Barbara Negley.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

James Johnson, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Rule granted on Adler, Rosenburg & Co., petitioning creditors, to show cause why they should not pay to the United States Marshal the balance of his costs, to be attached for contempt, returnable on the 4th inst.

Henry G. Lazarus, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented, and the usual order made for final hearing before Register Willard, on the 30th inst.

B. B. Holiday, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate confirmed, subject to exceptions within ten days.

Melchoir Halsey, bankrupt, Allegheny. The creditors having chosen Jacob Halsey, of Allegheny, as assignee, the same was approved.

W. H. Mechling, bankrupt, of this city. The Register reported the first meeting of the creditors and the appointment of Simon Reymer as assignee.

H. L. Grace, bankrupt, of Mercer. A warrant was issued to the Marshal for a meeting of the creditors to choose an assignee, returnable on the 30th of September.

THE FIRE AT REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

TOTAL LOSS $108,000—THE BUSINESS PART OF THE PLACE DESTROYED—ACTIVE MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE BUSINESS MEN TO REBUILD, ETC.

THE POST of Monday contained a pretty full account of the disastrous conflagration that befell Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, on Saturday last. Since when, we have received the following further particulars in a letter from Mr. Jos. A. McDonald, a citizen of the burnt district, who says:

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA., August 29.

A large and destructive fire occurred here this morning, commencing at 2 A. M. and ending at about 4:30 A. M., causing damage to the amount of $108,000, and sweeping the principal buildings in the business center of the town, viz:

	Loss.	Ins.
T. M. Cole, hardware	13,000	7,500
A. Bogner & Co., clothing	10,000	7,000
L. P. Seley & Co., dry goods	10,000	4,000
Tompkins & Degron, groc's	5,000	2,000
H. M. Iseman, drugs	4,000	2,000
Burgess & Alexander, drugs	4,500	2,000
H. M. Cotton, billiards	5,000	1,000
Braddon & Reynolds, Herald Office	4,000	2,500
Doyle Bros., grocers	3,500	2,500
Gibson & Masson, doctors	800	none
D. C. Oyster & Co., bankers	5,000	2 or 3,000
D. Reynolds, real estate	5,000	1,000
G. W. Thompson, Masonic building	5,000	none
W. H. Rielly, dry goods, unknown	4,000	

And a number of others who lost property between $300 and $1,000 in value, totally insured.

About six weeks ago there was an attempt made to fire F. M. Cole's store, evidently the work of an incendiary, and this fire is credited to the same agency. The former attempt was almost instantly discovered and was quelled without serious loss or trouble. It occurred in the early part of the night, about 11 o'clock, and assistance was plentiful. This fire was started at a more opportune time for the successful execution of the design of the incendiary and had gained considerable headway before assistance could be had. All the stores and dwelling houses were of frame, and the destruction was accomplished in a short space of time. The fire is believed to have originated in W. H. Rielly's store. Mr. Rielly is from Titusville, and was owner of what is known as the Arcade block.

There was much energy and courage displayed by numerous parties, the ladies particularly displaying nerve and energy, in many cases actually outrivalling the men in their effort, and every exertion was made to save those buildings which from their contiguity to the fire stood in most danger. Some persons accused of stealing during the fire were to-day arrested and put in the lockup for examination. During the time of the fire a perfect calm existed, luckily for the town, which with a wind, had stood in danger of almost total destruction.

GLAD TIDINGS.

Come, ye disconsolate, who, through fear, have been suffering the untold agonies of teothache, to the great steam dental establishment, 278 Penn avenue, and you will find Dr. Quincy A. Scott ready to relieve you by his great pain destroyer, his pleasant and *safe* anæsthetic. The extraction of teeth under this agent is a source of *pleasure* rather than of pain. Remember that the citizens of Pittsburgh are indebted to Dr. Scott for the introduction of this *incalculable alleviator of pain.* From forty to sixty patients inhale it daily, each having from one to thirty teeth extracted while enjoying pleasant dreams. To satisfy every one that this process is all he claims it to be, Dr. Scott offers a large reward if he fails to extract the most difficult tooth *without pain.* Have no fears regarding the safety of it, as it is as *harmless as water.* Dr. Scott has administered it successfully in over fifty thousand cases, and there is not a single instance on record of injury resulting from its use. It can be safely taken by people of all ages and conditions, and is especially good for nervous persons. Your attention is particularly invited to the elegant artificial teeth manufactured at this establishment. Owing to the Dr.'s great facilities, he can afford to furnish them at lower prices than any other responsible dentist can make them, and he warrants them to be fifty per cent better, in every respect, than any made in the State. 278 Penn avenue, third door above Ninth street, is the place, and those who have been unable to obtain artificial teeth with which they could *masticate*, had better call on Dr. Scott, and, our word for it, they will not have to go any farther.—Dispatch, Aug. 28.

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, September 1, 1875.

REMARKS—A moderate business was done to-day in the produce and commission trade, and there was very little change in prices. A large trade is still done in fruits. Eggs quiet. Butter dull. Groceries and grain quiet. Potatoes were weak as the supply exceeded the demand. Flour active.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance on the prices given:

Apples.
Choice ₩ bbl...$3 00@5 00
Medium.....2 00@3 00
Apple Butter.
Choice.....10@55
Other grades.....35@40
Alcohol.
Per gal.....$2 40@2 50
Highwines.....1 24@1 26
Ales.
India, per bbl.....8 @11
Porter.....9@10
X.....@10
XX.....@10
Ashes.
Pearl ash.....7 @8
Pot ash.....7 @8
Soda ash.....3 25@4 00
Refined.....4 00@5 00
Brooms.
No. 1, ₩ doz.....$2 00
No. 2, ₩ doz.....2 50
No. 3, ₩ doz.....3 00
No. 4, ₩ doz.....3 25
No. 5, ₩ doz.....3 50
No. 6, ₩ doz.....3 75
Carpet Brooms.
No. 3, ₩ doz.....4 00
No. 4, ₩ doz.....4 25
No. 5, ₩ doz.....4 50
Fancy Carpet.....4 50
Toy Brooms.
Per doz.....$1 50@2 00
Mission.....2 00@2 75
Steamboat.....3 50@4 00
Whisps, fancy.....1 25@1 50
Whisps, plain.....1 25@1 75
Broom Corn.
Green hurl.....12 @14
do medium.....11 @13
Inferior brush.....8½@9½
Crooked.....7 @8
Beeswax.
Good to choice.....28@30
Butter.
Common.....10@15
Fair.....18@20
Choice.....20@25
Beans.
Chc. navy out of market.
Medium.....2 10@2 15
Bagging.
Two heads.....23
Two and a half bush.....28
Three bush.....45
Banner Baking Powder.
¼ ₩ cans, per doz.....$1 50
½ do do.....3 00
1 do do.....5 50
2½ do do.....20 00
10 ₩ boxes, ₩ lb.....40
Cheese.
Ohio "factory".....11 @13½
N. Y. Goshen.....12½@13½
Limburger.....14@16
Cement.
Youghiogheny #1.....75@2 00
Lower Sprinkle.....2 00@2 25
Jonestown, do.....2 00@2 25
Peerris, do.....2 00@2 50
Rosendale.....2 00@2 50
White lime.....1 80@1 70
Concentrated Lye.
Best quality.....$7 00@8 00
Second quality.....7 50@7 75
Crackers.
Water.....6½
Sugar.....9
Lemon biscuits.....11
Fruit.....11
Soda.....6½
Ginger Snaps.....12
Canned Goods.
Asparagus.....$3 75
Blackberries.....1 75@2 00
Beans Lima.....2 00
Beans String.....1 75
Coke.
Connellsv. ₩ ton.....$2 50@2 75
Cranberries.
Per bbl.....$6 00@8 00
Per box.....1 50@2 50
Eggs.
Per doz.....13@15
Feathers.
Live geese.....55@60
Common.....50@55
Fish.
No. 1 extra mess mackeral, ₩ bbl.....$24 00
No. 1 mess.....18 00
Extra No. 1 shore.....21 00
Extra No. 1 bay.....13 00
No. 1 shore.....18 00
No. 2.....12 00
New No. 3.....9½@10
Boneless codfish.....7@7½
Round herring.....$6 25@6 75
White fish, ₩ ½ bbl.....6 00@6
Lake herring, ₩ ½ bbl.....4 50@6
Lake trout, do.....5 75@6
Labrador her'g ₩ bbl spdt.....9 50@6
Potomac, do ₩ bbl.....7 75@8
Flour.
Jobbing Prices.
White Winter.....$7 75@8 25
Wisconsin.....6 75@7 00
Minnesota.....7 00@7 25
Red Winter.....7 25@7 50
Rye, ₩ bbl.....6 00@6 25
Graham.....6 75@7 00
Corn Meal.....3 25@
Oat Meal.....3 00@3 00
Groceries.
Green Coffees—
Fancy Rio.....25 @26
Choice Rio.....23½@24
Prime Rio.....23 @24
Spices—
Cloves, ₩ lb.....50@
Allspice.....17½@18½
Cassia.....25@ 35
Nutmegs.....$1 25@
Pepper.....25@
Candles.
Star, full weight.....12
Stearine.....16
Sugars.
Standard A.....10¾@10¾
Standard B.....10¼@10¾
Do extra C.....10¼@10⅝
Extra C yellow.....9¾@
Extra B yellow.....9¼@
New Orleans.....9 @9¾
Cut loaf.....@12¼
Crushed.....11¾@12
Powdered.....12 @
Granulated.....11½@
Molasses.
Strictly ch'ce N O.....72@75
Prime.....@
Good.....65@
Syrups.
Extra white drips.....70@
Sugar drips.....60@
Lower grades.....50@60
Starch.
Pearl.....5 @
Silver gloss.....9¾@
Corn.....10¾@
Soda.
Bi-carb, ₩ 10 ₩ pkgs.....6
Bi carb, ₩ ₩ papers.....7
Fresh Fruits.
Mellons ₩ 100.....15 00@22 00
Grapes ₩ bx.....2 00@3 00
Plums ₩ bu.....1 00@4 00
Pears per bu.....3 00@4 00
Wheatsheaf cherries, per pail.....1 25@1 50
Peaches ₩ bx.....50@2 00
Grain.
Wheat—
Old white.....$1 58@1 60
do red winter.....1 58@1 65
do Amber.....1 58@1 65
Old red win.....1 58@1 55
New red win.....1 40@1 45
Corn—
Shelled, yellow.....75@79
Do mixed.....76@77
Ear yellow.....80@81
Do mixed.....75@79
Oats—
New white.....43@44
Do mixed.....42@42
Rye—
New.....90@$1 00
Hops.
New Crop for 1874.....25@30
Hay.
Prime Tim. on track.....$22
Loose by wagon.....18@18
Hides.
Heavy steer.....8 @8½
Green salt calf.....12 @14
Green salted lt.....6@8
Green salted kip.....10 @12
Hominy
Per bbl.....$4 25@4 50
Honey.
New ₩ lb.....35 @30
Old.....20 @25
Oils.
Lard, ex. No. 1.....$1 05@
Do No. 1.....90@
Do No. 2.....75
Carbon.....9¼@ 9¾
Mill Feed.
Bran, per cwt.....1 00@1 05
Shorts, per cwt.....1 05@1 10
Middlings.....1 50@1 60
Chopped Feed.....1 55@1 70
Oil Meal.....1 90@2 00
Potatoes.
On track per bu.....50@60
From store do.....55
Sweet, per bbl.....4 00@4 50
Provisions.
Hams—
Extra S C ₩ lb.....14½@
Shoud's, ex S C.....12 @
Bfast bacon, S C.....16 @
Dried beef ex S C.....@
Lard.....15 @
Beef tongues, ₩ ½ bbl.....$ 7 50@
Bacon Shoulders.....9¼@
Ribs.....13 @
Clear rib do.....13½@
Clear Sides.....13¾@
Mess pork.....$23 00@23 50
Lard—
Prime leaf in tierces, ₩ lb.....14
Do Half bbls.....14¼
Lard Ref. for summer use in tierces.....14½
Do in ½ bbls.....15
Do in buckets.....15½
Do 3 lb caddies.....17
Do 5 lb do.....17
Do 3 lb pails.....18
Do 5 lb do.....17½
Do 6 lb do.....17½
Rags.
Good mixed.....2½@3
Woolen.....3@6
Salt.
Car lots, ₩ bbl.....$1 30@1 35
Jobbing lots.....1 45@1 55
Tallow.
Choice.....8½@8¾
Medium.....7½@8
Seeds
Buckwheat.....$1 50@

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, September 1, 1875.

REMARKS—The usual quietness prevailed to-day, but prices remained firm and a slight advance took place.

CRUDE.

United pipe line at the wells was quoted at 97½@98¾c. Immediate shipment ruled at $1 18¾@1 21, and Conduit pipe at wells at 98¾c@$1.

REFINED.

Philadelphia delivery was quoted at 11⅛@11¼c; Baltimore delivery 11⅛@11¼c; N. Y. delivery 11¼@11½c.

OIL BARRELS.

The market continues quiet. We quote at $1 35@1 40 for city make and $1 20@1 25 for country do, according to quality and size of barrel.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, TUESDAY, August 31, 1875.

CATTLE.

The supply was large, being about 750 head, 658 of which came by rail, against 496 last week. The quality was generally common and medium, but few strictly prime animals being offered.

The market opened active but closed dull for everything except strictly prime. Following were the ruling quotations:

Extra	$ 7 50@ 7 75
Choice 1,300@1,500	7 00@ 7 37
Choice 1,000 to 1,200 lbs	6 00@ 6 50
Fair 900 to 1,000 lbs	5 00@ 5 25
Medium	4 00@ 4 50
Common grassers	3 50@ 4 00
Bulls	2 50@ 3 00
Milch Cows	30 00@65 00
Calves	4 00@ 6 00

HOGS.

Hogs—There were but few hogs in the pens and these were not all sold. Butchers are very chary in investing in high priced pork this hot weather. The market is difficult to quote, but the following will be found pretty nearly correct:

Best Philadelphias	$8 50@8 75
Cornfed Yorkers	8 00@8 50
Grassers	7 00@7 50
Roughs, stags and sows	6 00@6 25

Sheep—The supply of sheep was something upward of 1,000 head. None came by rail, but all were driven in from the surrounding country. Good sheep and lambs were in request, but common and medium grades were dull and many of this stripe were left unsold at the close of the market. Follow are the quotations, though a few extra good animals sold as high as $5 per hundred pounds:

Prime, 90 to 100 lbs	$4 50@4 90
Prime, 80 to 90 lbs	4 00@4 25
Medium to good	3 50@3 75
Scalawags, per head	1 50@2 00
Lambs, per head	1 00@4 00

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, September 1, 1875.

STOCKS RECEIVED.

The books at the cattle scales show the following number of cars of cattle, hogs and sheep received during the week ending Wednesday noon, September 1.

	Cattle. Cars.	Hogs. Cars.	Sheep. Cars.
Thursday, August 26	35	14	6
Friday, August 27	143	17	5
Saturday, August 28	9	1	3
Sunday, Aug. 29	125	60	16
Monday, Aug. 30	60	10	2½
Tuesday, Aug. 31	171	11	17
Wednesday, Sep. 1	69	8½	18½
Total this week	612	122½	68
Total last week	353	89½	89½

STOCK WEIGHED.

CATTLE.

Thursday, Aug. 26	198
Friday, Aug. 27	170
Saturday, Aug. 28	23
Monday, Aug. 30	145
Tuesday, Aug. 31	1,573
Wednesday, Sep. 1	1,444
Total this week	3,5 3
Total last week	3,034

Through cattle this week, 281 cars; through cattle last week, 178 cars. Yard cattle this week, 331 cars; yard cattle last week, 175 cars.

HOGS.

Thursday, Aug. 26	598
Friday, Aug. 28	629
Saturday, Aug. 28	179
Monday, Aug. 30	2,942
Tuesday, Aug. 31	2,109
Wednesday, Sep. 1	1,400
Total this week	7,857
Total last week	7,389

SHEEP.

Thursday, Aug. 26	967
Friday, Aug. 27	676
Saturday, Aug. 28	420
Monday, Aug. 30	959
Tuesday, Aug. 31	7,200
Wednesday, Sep. 1	5,500
Total this week	15,722
Total last week	16,250

THE MARKET.

J. F. Sadler & Co. report the follow concerning the markets for the week ending yesterday.

CATTLE.

We note a very heavy run of stock; in all, 612 car loads, of which number 331 cars were held for sale on this market. The great bulk of the arrivals were of the more common qualities, in fact there were very few fair to good choice lots on the market and therefore such as were here commanded near to last week's prices, while the common grades being so much in excess of the ordinary supply were off from 25 to 50c per hundred. In the early part of the week the movements of buyers were rather sluggish and they did not commence operations fairly until the situation was fully comprehended, that being when the stock was nearly all in pens, alleys and chutes, filled to their utmost capacity. Then the market opened and assumed an active phase which continued throughout the week, and at this writing about all offerings have been disposed of. It required a good deal of nerve on the part of buyers to take hold so liberally, even at the low prices, as they had to more than double on their usual capacity, and it is but fair to credit the market with the ability shown in working off the glut without greater sacrifice to shippers. The following quotations cover the transactions pretty thoroughly:

Heavy fat steers good style, extra quality 1,300 lb and upwards	$6 75@7 00
Same weights fair to good	6 00@6 50
Extra medium weights 1,200 to 1,275 lbs good order	5 50@6 00
Same kind common to fair quality	5 00@5 50
The best grades 1,100 to 1,200	5 00@5 50
Same weights common to good	4 40@5 00
Choice 1,000 lbs steers	4 50@4 75
Common to fair 1,000 lbs	3 75@4 25
Common to good stockers	3 50@4 25
Cows and bulls	2 50@3 50

HOGS.

Although the supply, as to numbers, has been liberal there have been but few good hogs on the market, and they are in demand at quotations, while grassers being more plenty are dull and draggy. On Monday the pens were pretty well filled up, but notwithstanding that fact, the trade was rather active and prices firm. Since then the run was some lighter, and prices stiffened up to the following quotations, closing firm with all sold.

Good to extra Philadelphias	$8 90@9 00
Corn fed Yorkers	8 12@8 25
Grassers	7 00@7 50

SHEEP.

There was a fair run here this week and trade was moderately active at the prices. There were only three or four loads of extra sheep on the market, and we notice that they have been in very light supply for some time past, the demand being good right along. Common still dull and hard to sell.

Good to extra fine wool 95 to 100 lbs	$5 25@5 75
Fair to good 85 to 90 lbs	4 50@5 00
Common, 70 to 80 lbs	3 50@4 00

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

New York, September 1—Gold opened at 114⅜ and closed at 114¼, the two extremes of the day. Rates paid for borrowing were 1-64, 1-32, and 1-64 per diem, and 7, 6, 1, 3 and 2 per cent. per annum Loans also were made flat and 1 and 2 per cent. for carrying. Governments closed steady. In Railroad mortgages there was a moderate business. State bonds quiet and prices nominal. Mr. Jewett, receiver of the Erie railway, was to-day paying interest on second and third mortgage bonds due March 1st and September 1st. The amount of these bonds outstanding is $2,174,000 of the second, and $4,852,000 of the third mortgage bonds. The principal and interest of the 6 per cent. sterling convertible loan principal $4,580,000 fell due to-day but was not paid. These bonds are convertible into first consolidated mortgage, which mortgage ranks after the fifth, under authority of which the receiver holds the road. The impression prevails that they will convert them. The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company met to-day and did not accept the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company's proposal.

The stock market closed active and better prices, showing, although still unsettled, an advance from the lowes point of the day of ½ to 1¾ per cent. in active shares. Union Pacific advanced from 71¾ to 73⅜; Western Union from 77½ to 78⅝; Lake Shore from 56¾ to 58½; Northwest from 39½ to 40; preferred from 53¾ to 64½; Rock Island from 106½ to 107⅜; St. Paul from 35½ to 36¾; preferred from 61¾ to 62¾; Pacific Mail from 36¾ to 37¾; Ohios from 18¾ to 19¼, and Missouri Pacific from 46½ to 47.